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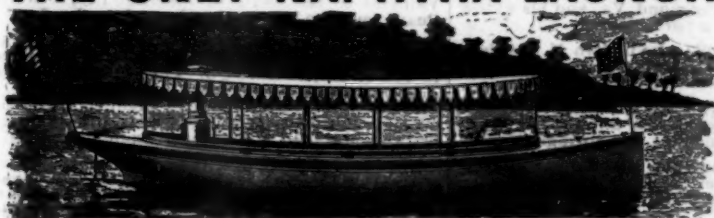
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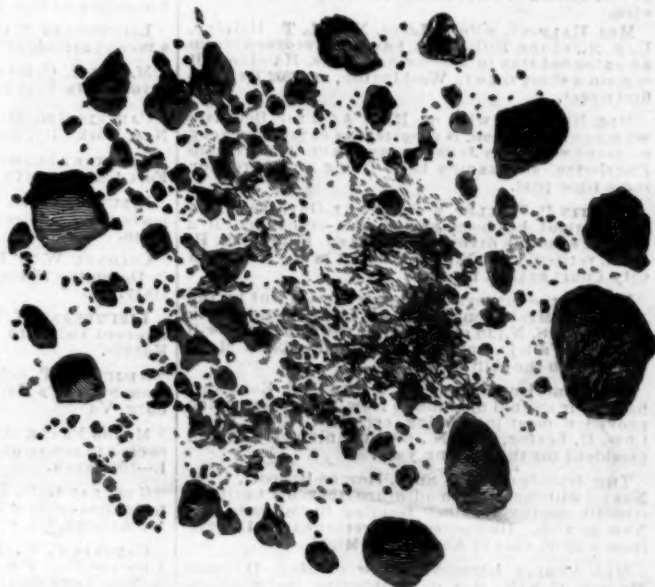
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FOLLOWING INTERESTING CASE.



Original Therapeutics.

BY J. J. MAXFIELD, M. D.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

A year ago Mr. A., fifty-one years old, consulted me for an old standing and intractable cystitis, as he supposed and had been informed by two physicians. I suggested an exploration and readily detected a stone. It was a large one, and it was so hard that you could hear the click of the instrument in any part of my office. I advised that he should have an operation performed, but as his brother had died after the same operation a few years previously he was afraid and refused to consent.

In view to palliate, I ordered him to drink one quart of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER every day, washing out the bladder once a day with the same, warm, a careful attention to diet and bowels, with gentle tonics. This treatment was faithfully kept up for nine months when pus appeared in the urine and the operation could no longer be delayed. DURING THE TIME HE WAS UNDER TREATMENT LARGE QUANTITIES OF DEBRIS CAME AWAY. SOME OF THE PIECES WERE SO LARGE THAT IT WAS ONLY BY GREAT EFFORT THAT THEY WERE PASSED VIA URETHRA.

None of these were saved. The day before the operation, on the 20th day of June, I examined him again, and the stone did not seem so large nor was the click so pronounced, though we

could tell that there was a stone present by the grating as from a rough body. On the 21st I did the left lateral operation, and after getting into the bladder I introduced the forceps, grasped the stone, and, pulling it away, I FOUND IT WAS LIKE A MASS OF PUTTY FILLED WITH SAND. It was accumulated and there was a quantity of pus in the viscous.

With forceps, gouge, curette and fingers I finally got it all away. NO PART OF IT WAS SO HARD THAT IT COULD BE CRUSHED WITH VERY LITTLE EFFORT BETWEEN THE FINGERS. After the fragments were allowed to dry they became hard.

The cut will illustrate better than I could tell how some of the mass looked, though a great deal of the finest particles were lost in the irrigation.

It will be noticed that there were VERY FEW LARGE PIECES, AND THESE WERE SO SOFT THAT THEY WOULD DROP TO PIECES ON THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION.

This friable quality showed me why I did not get so pronounced a sound at my second examination, nine months after the first.

Had I known before I operated what I knew afterwards I would not have done it, but with a little lithrotomy I would have crushed it and washed it out, though I believe firmly that if I had continued the treatment of the Buffalo Lithia Water a few weeks more the stone would have fallen to pieces. The outer segments were roughened, showing the disintegrating action of the water in dissolving it. I believe the case is unique in every particular and shows the value of Buffalo Lithia Water so clearly that I thought it worth repeating. The patient made a complete recovery without an accident to mar it. The total weight of the pieces saved was two hundred and thirteen grains.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. S. OBERLY, U. S. N., is living at Avon, Conn., since his retirement.

PROFESSOR ASAPH HALL, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Buckingham Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN C. A. STILLMAN, U. S. M. C., is a permanent resident of Hartford, Conn., since his retirement.

CAPTAIN M. C. MARIN, U. S. M. C., has, since his retirement, lived mainly at Newport, R. I., where he now is.

MRS. WERLICH, wife of Lieut. P. J. Werlich, U. S. Navy, has been visiting her cousin, Miss Ada Welch, of Georgetown, D. C.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. H. G. O. COLBY, U. S. N., are in Washington for a short time, having arrived from Boston last week.

THE painter Uhl, of Washington, D. C., has finished a portrait of the late Admiral Porter for the United Service Club of that city.

MRS. T. W. KINKAID, accompanied by her three children, joined her husband, Asst. Engr. Kinkaid, U. S. N., in Philadelphia Nov. 12.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. W. REISINGER has resumed his duties as detail officer of the Bureau of Navigation after a month's vacation.

THE death of Lieut.-Comdr. Marthon, U. S. N., promotes Lieut. Harrison G. O. Colby, Lieut. (junior grade) Thomas D. Griffin and Ensign Daniel P. Menefee.

MRS. HALPINE, wife of Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine, U. S. N., of the *Tallapoosa*, has just returned from an extended stay in Montevideo. Mrs. Halpine will remain a short time in Washington, at 1,202 Twenty-first street.

MRS. BELKNAP, wife of Rear Admiral Belknap, with her invalid son, is reported as enjoying a very pleasant voyage in Japanese waters on the flagship *Charleston*, she having been living on board for some time past.

MARTIN B. WALLER, a son of ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, has been named as co-respondent in a suit for absolute divorce which Asst. Engr. Wm. H. Platt, retired, U. S. N., has brought in the Brooklyn City Court against his wife.

DURING the surveys now being carried out by the *Albatross*, Mrs. Tanner, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., in command of the *Albatross*, will reside in Vallejo, making occasional trips to Monterey when the ship is there.

THE American Society of Mechanical Engineers held their annual meeting in New York City, which proved a most interesting occasion. Chief Engr. Chas. H. Loring, U. S. N., was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

THE friends of P. A. Surg. Horace B. Scott, U. S. Navy, will learn with pleasure that his health is steadily improving since residing in Colorado and New Mexico. He has recently returned to Denver from a short visit in Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. ADRIAN HUDSON, widow of Med. Director Hudson, U. S. N., was in Washington last week on a brief visit from Ann Arbor, Mich. Before returning home she will pay a short visit to New York with her friend the wife of Capt. John Philip, U. S. Navy, of the *Atlanta*.

P. A. ENGINEER AND MRS. W. B. BAYLEY, U. S. N., have moved into the house recently purchased, No. 1805 19th street, Washington, D. C. Mr. Bayley has been for some years the consulting engineer of the Fish Commission, but will probably receive an assignment to sea duty in the spring.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE, U. S. N., does not believe that arbitration is an adequate measure for the settlement of international disputes. He sees moral as well as physical advantages in war, which he describes in an article which he has written for the December number of the *North American Review*.

THE largest class which graduated from the Naval Academy was that of 1841, numbering 136. Of all that number the following remain alive and in the Navy on the retired list: Rear Admirals John H. Upshur, Samuel R. Franklin, Teth S. Phelps, James E. Jouett, Stephen B. Luce, Walter W. Queen and Capt. Milton Haxton.

THE London *Engineer* hails with delight the announcement that Engineer-in-Chief Melville is to be appointed to succeed himself upon the expiration of his present term. In a long article reviewing his career in a highly complimentary way, the wish is expressed that his "future may be as brilliantly successful as his past has been."

ENSIGN E. H. TILLMAN, U. S. Navy, was married Nov. 10 at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., to Miss Frida Koudrup, cousin of Gen. Geo. B. Williams. The "best man" was Paymr. J. N. Speel, U. S. Navy. Among those present were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Earle, of San Francisco, guest of the family; the groom's parents, Col. and Mrs. Tillman, U. S. A., from West Point, and Mrs. Justice Field.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Three 'Jack Tars' from the cruiser *Chicago* boarded a surface car one evening, when the talk about possible trouble with Chili was at its height. They were fine, manly looking fellows, with their well-built figures, full chests and browned necks. 'What should you say,' asked a passenger who was attracted by their pleasing appearance, 'if I were to tell you that you are going to Chili as soon as the *Chicago* can get ready to sail?' One of the sailors in Uncle Sam's blue uniform looked up with a snap in his dark eyes. 'I'd say,' he answered, 'that it was damned good news. There isn't a soul of us who wouldn't jump if we thought it was so. We are sick of hearing all this talk about our boys not being fit to meet any tenth-rate navy of a tenth-rate people. Give us a chance and we'll show what the boys are worth.' And, if the 'Blue Jackets' feel this way, what might one expect of the officers of the Navy?"

THE New York *Times* tells this: "The prospective hostess of a small dinner party recently found herself unexpectedly and imperatively called from home the day when the affair should have come off. Countermanding messages were hastily sent off, and all reached their destinations in time save one, which was addressed to a naval officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. No warning having been received by him he proceeded to get into the picturesque and showy regalia which Uncle Sam dictates to be full dress in the Navy, and started for his hostess's mansion. It was on the stroke of seven when he reached the place, but in lieu of lights, fair women, and hospitable cheer, he found a darkened house and no welcome. That was bad enough; but when he left the place, which is in the seventies, on the west side of Central Park, he found himself confronted with a serious problem—where should he get his dinner? His gold lace and glittering tinsel were much too gorgeous for a restaurant; he would rather, he decided, go dinnerless than face the battery of curious looks which he knew his appearance would make, unless he dined in the closely-buttoned ulster which now completely concealed his finery. In the end he could think of nothing better than the lunch room adjoining the Grand Central Station, and there, standing and ulstered, he dined. And then, as there seemed to be no place for him to spend the evening, where those confounded tags would not be too conspicuous, I had to go back aboard ship, and it was no great satisfaction to find the delayed despatch awaiting me there when I reached it, about 9 o'clock."

LIEUTENANT JOHN PITCHER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, will spend the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANT T. H. WILSON, 2d U. S. Infantry, is on recruiting duty at Des Moines, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT R. C. WILLIAMS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is a recent arrival at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

MAJOR H. C. HASBROUCK, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Barrancas, Fla., from the North.

CAPTAIN GEO. MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Art., recently in New York City, has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I.

ASSISTANT SURGEON B. L. TEN EYCK, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth this week on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT A. L. MORIARTY, 9th U. S. Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is at Putnam, Conn.

COLONEL W. B. HUGHES, U. S. A., will go abroad in December to spend the winter with his family in Italy.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CROFTON, 1st U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor to relatives at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADJUTANT T. S. McCALLEN, 9th U. S. Inf., on leave from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is visiting at Petersburg, Va.

MAJOR FRANK G. SMITH, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to arrive at his new station—Fort Adams, R. I.—this week.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., bade farewell to friends in New York City this week and started for Atlanta, Ga.

CAPTAIN F. W. THIBAUT, 6th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., from detached service in New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. H. ALEXANDER, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort Duchesne, Utah, will spend December and part of January on leave.

ADJUTANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d U. S. Cav., left Fort Wingate, N. M., this week, to be absent until the middle of December.

CAPTAIN W. L. FINLEY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is due in El Paso in a few days for duty with the Mexican Boundary Commission.

GENERAL THOS. M. VINCENT, U. S. Army, has recently made a thorough inspection of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN F. W. HERR, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Bks., D. C., paid a visit to brother officers at Fort McHenry, Md., this week.

GENERAL B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A., lately in New York, a witness in the Farrow trial, has started on his return journey to San Francisco.

It is proposed to bury Jefferson Davis in Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond, Va., and his widow has been there to select a burial plot.

LIEUTENANT W. C. McFARLAND, 16th U. S. Infantry, has relinquished recruiting duty at Davis Island and will spend the winter on leave.

CAPTAIN GEO. W. CRANE, 5th U. S. Art., will, it is expected, leave San Francisco in a few days to undergo a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN W. H. CROWELL, 6th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Thomas, Ky., this week from a six weeks' tour of Court-martial duty in New York City.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW HERO, Jr., under recent orders, changes the white stripe for the red, the infantry for the artillery, and will soon join Stewart's battery at Fort McPherson, Ga.

AFTER a thorough investigation of the charges and specifications against Maj. C. B. Throckmorton of duplication of pay accounts, etc., the War Department arrived this week at the determination to bring him to trial.

THOSE who are in a position to judge says that Miss Rachel Sherman's work on the memoirs of her father gives promise of high excellence and proves her to be a worthy literary representative of a distinguished family.

THE President of Venezuela has asked permission through diplomatic channels for the admission to the U. S. Military Academy of Francisco Alcantara, son of ex-President Francisco L. Alcantara. Legislative sanction being necessary, the request will be presented to Congress with the approval of the President and Secretaries of State and War. There are now two foreigners at the Academy, Henry C.

Comte, of Switzerland, who stands well up in the third class, and Jose A. Urtecho, of Nicaragua, of the fourth class.

LIEUTENANT HUGH SWAIN, 23d U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

CAPTAIN L. F. BURNETT, 7th U. S. Inf., of Ft. Leavenworth, is visiting friends in St. Paul.

MAJOR CHAS. J. DICKEY, U. S. A., retired, is located for the winter at Beaver, Pa.

DR. ROBERT P. FINLEY (late U. S. Army) is located at Altoona, Pa., in private practice.

MISS MARIE SCHENCK, of Ft. Riley, Kas., is at Ft. Leavenworth, the guest of Miss Carol Craiglin.

GENERAL HORATIO G. GIBSON, U. S. A., is located for the winter at Eckington, District of Columbia.

GENERAL J. S. MASON, U. S. A., a resident of Washington, D. C., is a recent visitor in San Antonio, Tex.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sheridan, of Omaha, are spending a few weeks on leave.

LIEUTENANT LUTZ WAHL, 5th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of the Post Adjutant's office at Jackson Barracks, La.

LIEUTENANT B. P. SCHENCK, 12th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Yates, N. D.

CAPTAIN GEORGE LE ROY BROWN, 11th U. S. Inf., was due at Pine Ridge Agency this week for duty as Indian Agent.

CAPT. E. F. GARDNER, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., is quartered for the present at the Gilsey House, New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington, D. C., early in the week on a short visit to Detroit, Mich.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES WILLCOX, U. S. A., under recent orders, changes base from Ft. Bowie, A. T., to Ft. Gaston, Cal.

GENERAL THOS. H. RUGER, U. S. A., and Lieut. Lovering, A. D. C., have returned to San Francisco from a pleasant trip to Benecia, Cal.

CAPTAIN FREDERIC C. NICHOLS, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 1st U. S. Artillery, is located at 124 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Boston, Mass.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Art., has now got settled at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and is for duty with MacMurray's battery.

LIEUTENANT S. E. STUART, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was expected to return to Bethlehem, Pa., this week, from a month's leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, though still disabled from wound received at Pine Ridge last winter, has returned to Fort Riley.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, whose health continues poor, is at present at Stamford, Conn., and will spend the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANT A. B. SHATTUCK, 6th U. S. Inf., who has been seriously ill at Fort Porter for some time, will spend a portion of the winter on leave to regain his health.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT, who was lieutenant of Florida Volunteers during the Mexican War, joined the Confederacy in 1861, and lost an arm at Petersburg, died Nov. 17, at Gainesville.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SELFIDGE, JR., Lieut.-Comdr. G. M. Book, Ensign W. B. Hoggatt, Asst.-Naval-Const. Wm. J. Baxter and Pay Mr. Edward Ray registered at the Navy Department this week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE M. BOOK was before the Naval Examining Board this week. His promotion is considered somewhat doubtful in view of his recent court-martial, and the more rigid rules than usual the Board is operating under.

ENSIGN THOMAS W. RYAN, who has been kept at the head of the list of ensigns for the past year in consequence of his failure to pass his professional examination, has succeeded in passing the second examination, and only awaits the action of the President to receive his long delayed promotion.

THE proceedings in the case of Chief Engineer De Valin have been referred back to the Naval Retiring Board by Secretary Tracy for the consideration of additional evidence to be submitted by Mr. De Valin as to the cause of his disability, which the Board found to be "not incident of the Service."

POWELL CLAYTON, JR., one of the three candidates recently examined for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army, all three of whom failed, has been granted the privilege of a re-examination. As there are still two vacancies credited to the past fiscal year, he will doubtless receive an appointment if successful in the second examination.

ALL of the boilers for the new armored cruiser *Maine*, undergoing completion at the Navy-yard, N. Y., have been placed aboard. The bed plates for all of the engines are down. All the circulating pumps, air pumps and condensers are on board, and the shafting is in place. The work of transporting the main engines from the shops of the boilers to the Navy-yard is underway.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. J. B. W. Gardiner, retired; 2d Lieut. J. H. Alexander, 9th Cav.; S. E. Tillman, Prof. Mil. Acad.; Col. James Oakes, retired; Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Laster, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. R. Kenn, Med. Dept.; Capt. G. J. Fieberger, Engrs.; Major R. S. Vickery, Med. Dept.; Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engrs., and Major J. G. Ramsay, 3d Art.

AT a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Army and Navy Club on Nov. 4, Senator Hawley was elected a member of that board and Paymr. Carmody was elected treasurer of the club and member of the Board of Governors. The club expects to be able to take possession of their new club house by Dec. 1, when it will open with a grand housewarming. President Harrison and all eligible members of his cabinet have recently become members of this popular organization.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, U. S. Army, is at the Hot Springs Hotel, Las Vegas, N. M.

CAPTAIN T. E. MERRITT, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 51 E. 44th street, N. Y. City.

MAJOR J. B. IRVINE, U. S. A., has gone from St. Paul, Minn., to Orange, Orange Co., Cal.

LIEUTENANT THOS. M. MOODY, 22d U. S. Infantry, was expected to arrive at Fort Keogh, Mont., this week.

CAPTAIN A. G. FORSE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Keogh, Montana, from a year's leave.

1st LIEUTENANT G. LEWIS, U. S. A., retired, will reside this winter at 1630 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPTAIN P. HARWOOD, U. S. A., retired, has left New York City, and is now at Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTELL, U. S. A., has changed station from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., retired, has left New York City for Norristown, Pa., where he will spend the winter.

CAPTAIN D. SCHOOLEY, U. S. Army, retired, has changed his residence from Carverton, Pa., to Luzerne, Luzerne Co., Pa.

CAPTAIN RICHARD CATLIN, U. S. A., retired, will spend the winter abroad. He is at present at the Hotel Richmond, Geneva, Switzerland.

MAJOR R. S. VICKERY, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately on duty at Hot Springs, Ark., has taken charge of the Medical Department at Ft. Monroe, Va.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. KERR, 6th U. S. Cavalry, heads the list of sharpshooters who qualified in the Department of the Platte during the target year 1891.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Stanley and Lieut. Holbrook, A. D. C., have returned to San Antonio from a pleasant visit to the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Art., has returned to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., from a pleasant trip to Ft. McPherson, Ga., where he met many old friends.

LIEUTENANT T. HONEYCUTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, is the author of a handy little volume, "Parallel and Independent Firing," published by Van Nostrand Company of New York City.

COLONEL DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., medical director, Department of the Platte, and bride, are on the Pacific Coast. A special welcome will be given them upon their arrival at Omaha.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VICTOR BIART, U. S. A., recently retired, has gone to Germany, where he will take up his permanent residence. His address is 78 Urban street, Stuttgart, Germany.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., of Major-General Schofield's staff, is absent from Washington, D. C., on a few weeks' inspection tour, and was recently at Ft. Leavenworth and Riley.

CAPTAIN M. C. MARTIN, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., starts in his new position with the responsible duties of supervising the construction of buildings at that pleasant post, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

CAPTAIN E. A. MEARS, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, bids good-bye to friends at Fort Snelling, Minn., and goes to that pleasant post in summer, but rather cold in winter—Fort Mackinac, Mich.

MISS FANNIE WHITNEY SILVEY, daughter of the late Colonel William Silvey, U. S. A., will be married at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday next, to Mr. Frederick Deshier, of New Brunswick, N. J.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Davis, recently arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, were the recipients shortly after arrival of a complimentary concert by the regimental band.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM L. KELLOGG, 5th U. S. Infantry, on duty in New York City for some weeks past, was expected to resume command of Jackson Barracks, La., the latter part of this week.

ADJUTANT W. F. BIRKIMER, 3d U. S. Artillery, has completed his arduous labors on the Farrow Court-martial, and has added to his already high reputation as a skillful and energetic judge advocate.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS C. PATTERSON, 1st U. S. Artillery, is now comfortably settled at Fort Columbus and is in command of Battery B during the absence of Capt. Merrill on regimental recruiting service at Soranto, Pa.

CAPTAIN T. J. LLOYD, 15th U. S. Infantry, will sail from New York on Nov. 28 by the North German Lloyd steamer *Genoa* en route to Florence, Italy, where he expects to be for about four months, and will afterwards travel in Europe.

The Women's Relief Corps have determined to have erected small cottages at the Illinois Soldiers' Home, where the old soldier can take his wife and live with her when he is disabled instead of sending her to the poor house, while he goes to the Soldiers' Home.

MASON BEX of the Egyptian Service, who is now in this country, is seeking to secure a concession for the construction of a Cairo quarter or street at the World's Fair. This quarter would show life in Cairo as it really exists, besides many examples of old historical Egypt.

Mrs. and Miss MAUD KIRK, wife and daughter of Major E. B. Kirk, Q. M., U. S. A., arrived in Buffalo this week, having spent the time since leaving Louisville in August last with friends in Ohio and Indiana. The major has taken rooms for himself and family for the winter at the Genesee.

A Washington despatch, referring to the case of Lieut. J. E. Dodge, 14th Inf., says: "Steps have been taken to get hold of him as soon as the Missouri courts have gotten through with him. He will then be subjected to trial by court-martial on charges of desertion and distribution of pay receipts."

CAPTAIN JAS. W. POPE, U. S. A., has been elected a member of the Society of the War of 1812. His grandfather was a lieutenant-colonel of Kentucky volunteers.

LIEUTENANT ERNESTE V. SMITH, 3d U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor to Fort Leavenworth, and will spend a few days in the East before returning to Fort Snelling.

LIEUTENANT W. T. WOOD, 18th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Clark, Texas, is a recent visitor to San Antonio on business connected with the robbery of public funds from Paymr. Sniffen, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUS, 1st U. S. Artillery, for some time past on regimental recruiting service, will bid good-bye to Binghamton, N. Y., next week and return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

MAJOR J. W. MACMURRAY, U. S. A., of Fort Wadsworth, who has just completed a tour of court martial duty in N. Y. City, goes in a few days to Binghamton, N. Y., for a tour of regimental recruiting service.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BAXTER, JR., quartermaster, 9th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week, from a sad visit to Glenwood, N. J., where he was recently called by the death of his mother.

The reception which was to have been tendered Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion last month, and which had to be postponed on account of the general's absence at the time, took place last Tuesday evening in the parlors of the Ryan Hotel, at St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT G. SQUIERS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, will leave the service by resignation Nov. 28. He is at present on leave and a member of the firm of W. H. Hoyt and Co., real estate brokers, New York City. Lieut. Squiers has many friends in New York City who are glad to have him settle in their midst.

The Gen. Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee have appointed Col. D. H. Henderson, of Dubuque, and Gen. John W. Noble a committee on Congressional legislation with instructions to ask for an appropriation of \$50,000, the same amount granted for a site, pedestal and figure in the cases of Hancock, Logan and Sheridan.

We learn that there is an impression in some quarters that Sergt. Edgar A. Macklin, Battery A, 5th Art., son of Capt. Marklin, U. S. A., has been examined for promotion by a board of officers and has failed. This is not the case. Sergt. Macklin only completed two years' service a few weeks ago, and will not go up for examination until next spring.

LIEUTENANT EZRA B. FULLER, 7th U. S. Cavalry, whose four years' term as quartermaster of the regiment expired Nov. 7, has been succeeded by Lieut. Wm. J. Nicholson, a bright and capable young officer, appointed from civil life in 1876. Lieut. Fuller while a mere boy served during the war from May, 1861, to July, 1865, and entered the Military Academy in 1869.

The marriage of Miss Beatie Remsen Webb, daughter of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, on Saturday last to Mr. George Barrington Parsons, was a most pleasant occasion, the invitations being limited to the intimate connections of both families. The ceremony was performed at Gen. Webb's residence, 15 Lexington avenue, New York City, and after it the married couple left for the South.

The *Evansston Index* of Nov. 15 reports that Capt. Walter von Bremen, German general staff, recently presented Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, U. S. A., with several of his military works, together with the privilege of the English rights. This is a graceful recognition of Lieut. Frost's able translation of "The Decisive Days before Leipzig," which appeared in the May and July numbers of the "Military Service Journal."

AMONG those present at the first Saturday night entertainment, Nov. 14, of the United Service Club, New York City, were Gen. Plume, Capt. Henry Erben, Capt. Theodore F. Kane, Gen. McMahon, Gen. McKibben, Col. Charles Stewart, of the Swedish Engineer Corps; Major Herbert, of the Coldstream Guards; Col. Charles N. Swift, Capt. Mitchell, Col. Henry R. McElligott, Major T. W. B. Hughes, and Capt. J. Morgan Wing.

A NEWSPAPER despatch of Nov. 13 from Omaha says: "Captain P. H. Ray, formerly J. A. of the Department of the Platte, and at present in charge of a company of Indians at Fort Washakie, who was placed under arrest two weeks ago by order of Maj. Kellogg, commanding the garrison at Ft. Washakie, who charged him with insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer of the Army, was released to-day by command of Brigadier General Brooke. Capt. Ray has preferred charges against Major Kellogg, his superior officer, and these are now being examined by Gen. Brooke." The trouble is reported to have arisen from a difference of opinion as to the management of Captain Ray's company of Indians. The latest advices indicate a settlement of the matter.

MANY happy returns of the day to Col. John Green, retired, born Nov. 20; to Lieut. Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. G., born Nov. 15; to Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf., born Nov. 19; to Major W. E. Waters, surgeon, born Nov. 18; to Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, 12th Inf., born Nov. 16; to Capt. S. McKeever, retired, born Nov. 15; to Capt. W. Gerlach, 3d Inf., born Nov. 15; to Capt. D. R. Burham, retired, born Nov. 20; to Maj. H. B. Fleming, ret., born Nov. 17; to Lieut. Nelson Bronson, retired, born Nov. 17; to Capt. Deane Monahan, retired, born Nov. 14; to Major J. V. Lauderdale, surgeon, born Nov. 13; to Lieut.-Col. T. C. Sullivan, A. C. G. S., born Nov. 14; to Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, 6th Inf., born Nov. 15; to Col. Thos. F. Barr, J. A., born Nov. 13; to Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf., born Nov. 13; to Capt. T. F. Quinn, 4th Inf., born Nov. 17; to Capt. C. W. Miner, 21d Inf., born Nov. 21; to Capt. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav., born Nov. 17; to Major G. J. Lynecker, C. E., born Nov. 14; to Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Art., born Nov. 14; to Capt. W. B. Carter, 5th Cav., born Nov. 17.

It is a surprising fact that there are no less than 28 Revolutionary pensioners still on the rolls of the U. S. Pension Office. Of this number but three are children of Revolutionary soldiers, the remainder being widows. Two of these pensioners are approaching a hundred years in age, being 99 and past. The youngest of these widows is Nancy A. Grim, now living in Napoleon, Ind.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Infantry, in an order dated Camp Oklahoma, Oct. 31, relieves 2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, 13th Infantry, from duty at Camp Oklahoma, and says: "I desire to place on record my high appreciation of his soldierly qualities, and of the valuable services rendered by him under the most trying circumstances during the opening of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation for settlement."

The *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* Nov. 15 says: "Mrs. Capt. O'Connell gave a very handsome luncheon party yesterday at her mother's, the beautiful Le Boutillier Place, East Walnut Hill. The occasion brought together all the Army matrons and maids whose husbands and fathers are stationed hereabouts and a few other friends. Miss O'Connell's recitation of a humorous original poem, descriptive of a summer camp at West Point, and dedicated to the class of '92 (her brother's) was immensely enjoyed."

A CORRESPONDENT, recently visiting the Custer battlefield, has made many notes, among them the following: "Vandals have chipped many pieces from the Custer monument; so much so that its base is disfigured on all four sides, although the monument in itself is not a costly affair, nor its enclosure, yet, even to deface that poor reward of the Government should be made a punishable offence. No one could ever picture, unless on the ground and its surroundings (even then it is beyond pen description), the peculiar position of the troops, occupied by force of circumstances, where the terrible battle was fought against innumerable fiendish foes, in which the gallant Gen. Custer and his brave, immortal officers and men gave up their lives for their country."

—New Orleans Daily Picayune.

THE engagement is announced in Florence, Italy, of Miss Elsie Benton Hughes, daughter of Col. Wm. B. Hughes, U. S. Army and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, to Capt. G. F. Newport Finley, of the 1st Bombay Lancers (Duke of Connaught's Own), and son of the late Major-General Robert Newport Finley, of the British Army. Miss Hughes comes of a distinguished American family, being a granddaughter of Thomas H. Benton, Capt. Finley comes of a family of soldiers distinguished for their services in India and in the Crimea, where his father was specially mentioned and decorated by his own government and by the Emperor Napoleon III. Capt. Finley has made a name for himself, having served 15 years in India and took part in the Burmah campaign of 1886-89, where he was wounded and was specially mentioned for bravery and was decorated. He was also engaged on special service in the fortification of Burmah, for which he received the special commendations of his government. He also took part in the Zhab Valley expedition of 1884. Miss Hughes has been in Europe with her mother since 1888, and has been studying music in Florence for the last two years. She is highly accomplished and is very handsome.

THE Medal of Honor awarded to Capt. and Brvt. Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, of the 5th Inf., late lieutenant colonel 19th Mass. Inf., was planned upon the breast of the wearer by Gen. Miles at Army Headquarters, Chicago, Nov. 11, in the presence of the regular staff officers and G. O. M. Pullman, Mrs. N. A. Miles, Miss Miles, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and the Misses Williams. The medal was awarded for exceptional valor at the third day's battle at Gettysburg, where the Colonel was severely wounded. After giving the reason for making the award, Gen. Miles said: "The survivors of the 19th Mass. have asked me to make this presentation, and I do so with especial pleasure. Lee intended that Gettysburg should be his Waterloo, and if he had won it a hostile flag would soon have floated from the Capitol at Washington, and from every city on the seaboard. The North had no other army to meet Lee's, and everything depended on the result of that battle. But Longstreet's splendid assault was met by the splendid soldiery of the North, foremost among whom was Col. Rice, who fell at the head of his command with his foot upon the body of a fallen confederate. Pickett's charge was repulsed, and the tide of battle turned. And it is my honor to present to Col. Rice, in behalf of the U. S. Government, this medal of honor for his bravery on that occasion."

THE most brilliant military social event ever celebrated in the history of Fort Riley, says the *Junotown City Union*, was that of the Bache-Forsyth nuptials at which Col. Dallas Bache, Medical Director Dept. of the Platte, and Miss Bessy, daughter of Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Col. 7th Cavalry, were united. The ceremony was performed in the post chapel. * * * The General's residence, from 9.45 until 2, was a scene where youth, beauty, gaiety and brilliancy reigned in enebanting splendor. At 2.20 A. M. Friday, Col. and Mrs. Bache started on their bridal tour for the Pacific coast. The wedding gifts numbered over one hundred. One of the most beautiful gifts was a case containing sixty pieces of solid silverware presented by the bride's grandmother, Mrs. ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio. Mrs. Bache is a granddaughter of the late Gov. Dennison, who was Ohio's great war governor. She is a charming young woman. Since her debut into society she has been an especial favorite. Her tastes are literary, over which she is quite an enthusiast. Her literary attainments and rich fund of general information add many charms to her rare natural gifts as a conversationalist. Very pleasant and fascinating in manners, a face beaming with striking intelligence and feminine beauty, added to which are the social acquisitions which make her an altogether charming lady. Col. Bache is to be congratulated upon receiving the hand of the lady so estimable. He himself is a distinguished representative of the highest intellectual and social element of the Army. He is a gentleman of intellectual and social culture. In his private life Col. Bache is the embodiment of all that is implied in the term of a gentleman, a faithful husband and a kind father.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

LEWIS A. GRANT, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

G. O. 89, H. Q. A., Nov. 12, 1891.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 10, 1891.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved July 31, 1862 (22 Statutes, 181), entitled "An act to provide additional Industrial Training Schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purposes," the unoccupied military post of Fort Lewis, Colorado, and its buildings and appurtenances, are hereby set aside for Indian school purposes, and turned over to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior so long as it may not be required for military occupation.

L. A. GRANT, Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

CIR. 12, H. Q. A., Nov. 7, 1891.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. MANURE.—The manure of posts is Quartermaster's property, which should be used for the public service—
1st. For the benefit of post or company gardens.
2d. For fertilizing ornamental grounds at posts, including post cemeteries.

3d. In case any is not needed for these purposes, it should be sold by the post quartermaster at public auction, and the proceeds of the sale be deposited to the credit of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts.—[Decision Sec. War; 5559 A. G. O., 1889, and 17819 A. G. O., 1891.]

II. PROOF OF PREVIOUS CONVICTION BY SUMMARY COURT.—Under paragraph 1018, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 29, March 10, 1891, from this office, the proper proof of previous conviction by summary court is by authenticated extract from the summary court record, giving: Name, rank, company, and regiment; charge and specification; plea; finding; sentence; and action of commanding officer, with date.—[Decision War Dept., Oct. 19-91—18974 A. G. O., 1891.]

III. DETAINED PAY.—The following is substituted for paragraph II. of Circular, No. 5, May 12, 1890, from this office, on same subject: Company commanders will enter on the company descriptive books against the name of each man sentenced by court-martial to have a portion of his pay detained, as explained in General Orders, No. 63, July 6, 1889, from this office, the date, number, and source of the order under which the pay is detained, the amount so detained, and the muster and pay roll on which the money is actually detained by the paymaster. These entries will be made on the right hand side of the page to which the soldier is sentenced under the heading of "Record" and in the following form:

Pay detained under sentence of court-martial.

On muster and pay roll for—	Amount.	Sentence published in—
	\$ Cts.	

The data so entered will be reported without delay to the Paymaster-General, with the name of the paymaster who makes the payment in which the money was actually detained. A separate report for each muster and pay roll must be forwarded. Blanks will be furnished by the Paymaster-General.—[Decision Sec. War, Oct. 24, 91—18127, A. G. O., 1891.]

IV. OATH OF OFFICE; ARMY OFFICERS.—Under sections 1756 and 1758, Revised Statutes, oaths of office of Army officers should be taken before some officer who is authorized by the laws of the United States or the local municipal law to administer oaths. Officers of the Army are not authorized by law to administer such oaths.—[Report Acting Judge-Advocate General, Oct. 28, 91; approved by the Secretary of War. 6137 A. C. P., A. G. O., 1891.]

V. USE OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS.—Military reservations and lands occupied by the War Department are held and occupied for military purposes only, and no license for their use or occupation will be given without authority from Congress, unless such use or occupation will be of some benefit to the Military Service.—[Decision Sec. War, Oct. 31, 91—18735 A. G. O., 1891.]

VI. REGIMENTAL ORDERS ANNOUNCING DEATHS OF OFFICERS.—The issue of regimental orders announcing the death of officers, although not required by the Regulations, has become the custom of the Service, and is regarded not merely as a tribute of personal respect for the deceased, but as the proper official announcement to the regiment of the death of a comrade who shared their dangers and contributed to the honor of the Military Service. The Major-General Commanding decides such orders should issue from the headquarters of the regiment to which the officer belonged at the time of his death.—[Oct. 27, 91—6132 A. C. P., A. G. O., 1891.]

VII. BOOKS FOR CHAPEL SERVICES.—The Government does not provide prayer-books, song-books, hymnals, or other books, for post chapel services; the chaplain is expected to obtain them through the voluntary contributions of those interested.—[Decision Act. Sec. War, Nov. 4, 91—18727 A. G. O., 1891.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adj.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Dept. of California commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and return, on public business (S. O. 110, Nov. 12, D. Cal.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Ft. Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O. 126, Nov. 12, D. Platte.).

Capt. Medad C. Martin, Asst. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Ft. Keogh, Mont., to Denver, Colo., and take charge of the construction of the new military post near that city, relieving Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and take charge of the construction of buildings at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., relieving Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M. (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Maj. John C. Mublenberg, Paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return (S. O. 185, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.).

Maj. Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., having reported in compliance with paragraph 10, S. O. No. 238, c. s., H. Q. A., is announced as chief paymaster of the Department (G. O. 22, Nov. 8, D. Columbia.).

Maj. John C. Mublenberg, Paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return (S. O. 187, Nov. 9, D. Columbia.).

Medical Department.

The journeys performed by Capt. L. W. Cramp-ton, Asst. Surg., from Ft. Townsend to Seattle, Wash., and return, on Oct. 15, 22 and 29, on public business are confirmed (S. O. 184, Nov. 5, D. Columbia.).

Act. Asst. Surg. W. E. Fisher, will be relieved from duty at Ft. Gaston, Cal., and will report to the Medical Director of the Department for annulment of contract (S. O. 110, Nov. 12, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 114, Nov. 12, D. Mo.).

Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and will report to the C. O. Ft. Mackinac, Mich., for duty (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Ft. Bowie, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Ft. Gaston, Cal., for duty (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in New York City (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. C. Worthington, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of G. C. M. at Ft. Thomas (S. O., Nov. 19, D. East.).

Act. Asst. Surg. Arthur B. Townshend is assigned to duty as attending surgeon in New York City (S. O. 73, Nov. 19, D. East.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Sturp, O. D., is extended two days (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).

Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D., will, at such times as may be necessary, not to exceed six, proceed from the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Atha Illingsworth Company, Newark, N. J., on official business (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Howard Welsh (appointed Nov. 12, 1891, from sergeant General Service), now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Ft. Macomb, La., and assume charge of the Government property at that post (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C. D. H. and L., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K., San Carlos Ariz.; G., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley, adjt. (S. O. 136, Nov. 9, D. Ariz.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs., and G., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A, D, I, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Wm. D. Beach is relieved from further duty at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., and upon his return from leave will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with his troop (S. O. 105, Nov. 13, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. John P. Ryan is relieved from further duty at Fort Brown, Texas, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (S. O. 105, Nov. 13, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, Ft. Sherman.—Indian troop.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, E, F, G, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, and H, Ft. Union, Wyo.; I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Col. Eugene A. Carr, Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Forts McKinney and Washakie, Wyo., and inspect the troops of his regiment stationed at those posts (S. O. 126, Nov. 12, D. Platte.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, E, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Bill, Okla. T.—Indian troop.

8th Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. George, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Wm. D. McAnaney is appointed special Dept. recruiting officer for Troop L, "Onsey's Scouts," at Fort Keogh, Mont., relieving 1st Lieut. Robt. J. Duff. Upon being relieved, Lieut. Duff will return to his proper station, Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 183, Nov. 5, D. Dak.).

Capt. Edward A. Godwin, Fort Meade, S. D., is designated to examine the horses of the cavalry service to be delivered at that post (S. O. 187, Nov. 11, D. Dak.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Walter L. Finley is detailed for duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the commission ap-

pointed for the location and marking of the boundary between Mexico and the United States. He will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Alexander (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.).

Col. James Biddle, Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Ft. Du Chene, Utah, and inspect the troops of his regiment stationed at that post (S. O. 126, Nov. 12, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Misker.

Hdqs., A, F, G, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; E, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; B and H, San Carlos, A. T.; C and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. G. Ayers is appointed recruiting officer at San Carlos, A. T., relieving 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf. (S. O. 136, Nov. 9, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and J, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Burr, from Light Bat. K to Bat. L; 2d Lieut. John C. Rennard, from Bat. L to Light Bat. K (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A* and F, Ft. Miles, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. J. Conklin, Jr., is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 112, Nov. 3, D. Mo.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. Livingston.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for seven days, to commence about Nov. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams (S. O. 74, Nov. 13, D. East.).

2d Lieut. Peyton C. March is relieved as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks, D. C., during the trial of Pts. Orson G. Hart and Frank R. Loeb-boehler, Light Bat. C, and 2d Lieut. Wm. S. McNair is detailed as J. A. of the court for the trial of these cases (S. O. 71, Nov. 16, D. East.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—Indian company.

The leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Francis E. Pierce is extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Sidney E. Clark is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 125, Nov. 9, D. Platte.).

Major W. S. Worth and Capt. A. S. Daggett are appointed assistant instructors and 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering is appointed secretary of the Officers' Lyceum at Fort Omaha (Orders 228, Fort Omaha, Nov. 12.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, to take effect after delivering the prisoners under his charge at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas. (S. O. 187, Nov. 11, D. Dak.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

Capt. Wm. H. Bisbee, having been detailed president of a Reg. C. M. at Fort Spokane, Wash., will proceed to that post (S. O. 185, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F, and G, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H, Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. C. D. L. Hine is relieved as member of G. C. M. at Fort Thomas and Capt. W. H. H. Crowell and 1st Lieut. B. A. Byrne are detailed members of the court (S. O., Nov. 19, D. East.).

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Beeson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Smith, Neb.—Indian company.

In the field near Pine Ridge.

Col. James J. Van Horn, Fort McKinney, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Niobrara, Neb., and inspect the companies of his regiment stationed at those posts (S. O. 126, Nov. 12, D. Platte.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; B, C, U, and I, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.—Indian company.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. E. W. tenmyer is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 179, Nov. 9, D. Ariz.).

The following transfers are ordered: Capt. James M. Lee, from Co. K to D; Capt. John A. Baldwin, from Co. D to K (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs., and B and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; D and H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Oklahoma, O. T.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, to take effect from the date of his being relieved from recruiting duty (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. Army.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs., F, and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A and D, Madison Bks., N. Y.; B and G, Fort Apache, A. T.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. Y.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 7, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. Weigel, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hqrs., E. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F. and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C. and D. Ft. Salty, S. D.; I. Mt. Vernon Sta., Ala. Indian company.

2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., is transferred to the artillery arm and is assigned to the 4th Art. Lieut. Hero will join his battery, E, Fort McPherson, Ga. (S. O., Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Yates, N. D., vice 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., relieved (S. O. 185, Nov. 7, D. Dak.)

The members of Co. D, 12th Infantry, will be sorry to learn that Michael Murphy, late sergeant in the company, and an excellent soldier, who was discharged at Fort Sully Feb. 6, 1889, was accidentally killed in New York City Sept. 1 last. If any comrade of the deceased desires to know particulars of the death he can get them by writing to his brother, Mr. John Murphy, of 653 East 134th street, New York City.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hqrs., B. C. D. E. F. and G. Vancouver Bks. Wash.; A and I. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Geo. T. Patterson, now at Ft. Townsend, Wash., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty (S. O. 185, Nov. 6, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah—Indian company.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Wm. Lassell, recruiting officer, from Greenborough, N. C., to the temporary branch rendezvous at Winston, N. C., and return, Sept. 20, is approved (S. O. 254, Nov. 12, R. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. McFarland is relieved from further duty in connection with the recruiting service and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. C. McFarland (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Chas. H. Greene, by Orders 193, c. s., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 125, Nov. 9, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Fredk. S. Wild, from Co. H to K; 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Hardaway, from Co. K to H (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. Army.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. Wm. T. Wood, Q. M., will repair to Dept. Texas on public business and upon completion of the duty return to his station at Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 104, Nov. 9, D. Tex.)

Capt. W. B. Wheeler left Fort Ringgold Nov. 13 for Carrizo to assist other troops to intercept Garza, who, it was reported, had been routed by Mexican troops, and was making for the river to cross to the American side.

19th Infantry, Colonel W. H. Jordan.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Mackinac, I. 203.

21st Infantry, Colonel Joseph S. Conrad.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; F. G. and H. Ft. Randall, S. D.

Col. Joseph S. Conrad, Fort Sidney, Neb., will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and Ft. Randall, S. D., and inspect the companies of his regiment stationed at those posts (S. O. 126, Nov. 12, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Yates, N. D.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Thos. M. Moody is relieved from further duty with Co. I, Fort Yates, N. D., and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 187, Nov. 11, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Hqrs., A. E. F. and H. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

2d Lieut. Herbert N. Royden is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 104, Nov. 9, D. Tex.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hqrs., A. D. E. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. and H. San Carlos, Ariz.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Chas. E. Tayman, from Co. B to K; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, from Co. K to B (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 222.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Nov. 14, 1891.

CASUALTY.

1st Sergt. David Hartigan (retired), died Nov. 10, 1891, at Georgetown, D. C.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 14. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. Chas. Porter, 8th Inf.; Henry M. Kendall, John B. Kerr, 8th Cav.; Cyrus A. Barner, 8th Inf.; Frank West, 8th Cav.; Guy L. Eble, asst. surr.; Wm. H. Carter, 1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., Elton F. Wilcox, Hugh J. Gallagher, 2d Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Saml. E. Smiley, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 125, Nov. 9, D. Platte.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Nov. 16. Detail: Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.; Louis S. Tesson, asst. surr.; Jos. W. Dunbar, 1st Lieut. S. Immon E. Sparrow, adjt., Edw. H. Brooks, R. Q. M., Willson Y. Sinsper, 2d Lieut. Jas. W. McAndrew, Leroy S. Upton, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Morrow, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 135, Nov. 9, D. Platte.)

At Fort Meade, S. D., Nov. 13. Detail: Capt. Henry W. Spore, Henry F. Kendall, 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Flynn, 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Farber, Jos. C. Hyron, Ellwood W. Evans, Ulysses G. Kemp, Richard L. Livermore, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Dept. Cal. Hqrs. and 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., is detailed in his place (S. O. 109, Nov. 9, D. Cal.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 16. Detail: Capt. Jas. B. Durban, 3d Art.; Geo. F. Chase, Geo. K. Hunter, 3d

Cav.; Chas. H. Heyl, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art.; John A. Dapray, 23d Inf.; Geo. T. Bartlett, 3d Art.; Wm. H. Sage, 23d Inf.; John T. Knight, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf.; Thos. F. Schley, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Davis, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 104, Nov. 14, D. Tex.)

Officers Retired.

Major Benj. P. Runkle (retired) will return from N. Y. City to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are placed upon the retired list and will repair to their homes: Hospital Steward Benj. H. Brown, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Sergt. Max Patberg, Ord. Det., Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Figure of Merit.—The department figure of merit in small arms practice represents the shooting efficiency of the troops in that department at the time when its annual report is issued, not the efficiency of those who may have left it nearly a year before. This figure must, therefore, be based upon the target record of that year. Any other practice in this respect would be misleading. The record of a company is made by it, unimpaired by the department lines within which it is serving. When the company moves from one department into another its record must go with it. According to this figure is good or bad the figure of merit of the second department may be raised or lowered, as should be the case, because the shooting efficiency of the troops now in the department is evidently better or worse than it was before. (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 2, 1891.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

A Guthrie despatch says: "News have arrived from Chandler that on the night of Nov. 16, three soldiers from the company of infantry under Lieut. Scott got drunk and were ejected from a saloon, but returned and broke in the back door. After quarrelling for some time they left, saying they would get their guns and 'wipe the town out.' They went to camp, got their guns and opened fire upon a crowd of citizens who had gathered in front of the saloon. The wildest excitement prevailed for a time and the citizens threatened to lynch the soldiers, but when the courier left at daybreak the rioters were safely locked in the guardhouse."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke.

A Pierre despatch says: "The remnant of Big Foot's band and the High Bear people, numbering about 100, have sold out and gone bodily to Pine Ridge. They are thought to be bent on mischief, and they are known as the hostiles. Chief Hump of the Indian police declares he will take them back to Cheyenne Agency, where they belong, by force if necessary, and this means dead or alive. These bands are the chief disturbers on the reservation."

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

A HUMANE AND SENSIBLE DEPARTURE IN MILITARY TACTICS—EVOLUTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE spirit of Army tactics as laid down by tacticians was carried out and insisted upon in all evolutions of regular troops, but the volunteer service was lax; so far as rank and file, but little nicety was observed in active service. They considered it superfluous to adhere strictly to the rigid movements required by the regular system—change of direction, facing, handling of arms, except at parades or inspections. The volunteer soldier exacted more elbow room and evolved a la conveniencence. His fighting was as on his own hook. Precision was not an accomplishment of the volunteer soldier, but recognized a solid served front was necessary to a successful rush with the bayonet. It was after incumbent on the writer in late war to see to the closing up of the files while on the march. The monotonous order to close up was often heard along the column. The writer seldom repeated the order, but in case of actual struggle enjoined the boys to keep up. Open files of 20 feet was not thought extravagant by me, unless to give room for troops behind. At the first indication of battle the men closed up always promptly.

I have seen regular troops in line load and fire by count, all their moves by order. Adjoining them the volunteer soldiers were loading and firing as they pleased, straggling ranks regardless of order; they were inflicting twice the damage of those regulars. The volunteers were very demonstrative while engaged, shouting, joking, swearing as they happened to have the notion, or give them h—l, that fellow has got his dose, etc., while the regular soldiers were working like a machine and mum. The volunteer generally fought to his own notion, shouting right and left, or swinging his gun to hit his antagonist. He did not wait to be told. Oblique firing was not usually according to rules laid down in Hardee, Casey, or Upton's Tactics, but shoot to hit no matter the angle. The new regimen is only an addenda upon the volunteer *modus operandi*—it is a humane departure, and will be hailed by the Army as a relaxation from rigid discipline of movements. All honor to the regular troopers, they are brave men, but handicapped by unnecessary discipline—a martinet code.

B. EX-LIEUTENANT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

ADRIAN, MICH., Nov. 13, 1891.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Bugle for November blows these notes: Light batteries D and F, 5th Art., returned to the Presidio Oct. 22 from a twenty days' practice march to Santa Cruz by the coast road.

The battalion was commanded by Maj. D. H. Klazis. Horses and men all returned in fine condition. No accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the march, and it was pronounced by all to be a grand success.

An exciting tennis tournament was held Oct. 22 on our handsome court at the Presidio. It was composed entirely of ladies, the following being on the list: Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Dean, Miss Bessie Chew, Mrs. Bunker, Misses Brice, Gibbs, Lord, and the Misses Molder. This number was soon reduced to three, Mrs. Bunker, Miss Chew and Miss Lord, who drew lots, Miss Chew and Miss Lord play-

ing first, and the winner (Miss Chew) playing Mrs. Bunker. The fine playing on both sides soon became apparent, and after three long sets the prize—a beautiful tennis racket—was delivered to Miss Bessie Chew, amid a perfect shower of applause. Mrs. A. E. Wood acted as umpire in the last contest and provided a delicious lunch at noon for all the players.

Lieut. Edward T. Brown and family, recently stationed at Fort Canby, have arrived here. The Bugle welcomes them.

Mrs. A. C. Blunt has returned from her long stay at San Rafael. The children have improved very much in health.

Mrs. A. E. Wood celebrated a birthday at this post on Oct. 17th. We dare not give the years, because—"a woman's age is like sorrow; it grows less every time it is told."

A dancing class has been successfully started here with quite a large number of pupils.

A social club is to be formed among the enlisted men.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Express says:

Mrs. Clagett and the several ladies at Fort Sam Houston have interested themselves in behalf of St. Paul's Church, and propose to hold a Japanese bazaar to raise sufficient funds to make some necessary repairs and additions to the church.

A very pleasant party was given for the little folks on Halloween at the residence of Col. Martin, on Government Hill, the hostesses for the occasion being the Misses Ethel Martin and Alice Burbank.

The light battery and the two cavalry troops have returned from attendance at the State Fair at Dallas. They proved quite a centre of attraction at the fair grounds by daily exhibition drills and other military manoeuvres.

Col. Coppinger has returned from his inspection tour to Fort Bliss.

Capt. Wells Willard has returned from Fort Bliss. Lieut. Hugh Swain, 23d Infantry, has been relieved from temporary duty at Fort Ringgold and ordered to rejoin his company at Fort McIntosh, his services being no longer required. In the letter on the subject the commanding officer at Fort Ringgold expresses his high appreciation of the efficiency and courtesy Lieut. Swain has shown on all occasions while on duty at the post.

Mrs. Myers has received the sad intelligence of the death of her mother, Mrs. Canfield, at Antwerp, N. Y., Nov. 3.

Major G. K. Sanderson, 18th Inf., of Ft. Clark, is here as member of Examining Board.

Capt. J. J. Dougherty, retired, is a recent caller at Department headquarters.

Captain M. C. Wyeth, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., absent from Ft. McIntosh, on sick leave, has applied to be admitted to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs. He is at Augusta, Ga., and is reported to be suffering from nervous prostration, mental depression and fever. Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., left Ft. Bliss a few days ago on one month's leave. He forms one of a party who chartered a car to make a trip through Mexico. During his absence Capt. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf., has charge of the post hospital.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS.

A FORT MCINTOSH correspondent of the Kansas City Times writes:

The 3d Cavalry is daily expecting orders to exchange with the Fifth, and are delighted with the prospect of bidding adieu to this daily round of sand and cactus.

Colonel Morrow is a prince among gentlemen and beloved by his men. He is neither a martinet nor slouch, but dignified, courteous, affable and ready to listen to and assist any man striving to do his duty. His staff, too, are thoroughly competent and very pleasant gentlemen.

Captain Hardie is in command of Troop G, and Captain Mackey is expected here, his household goods having arrived several days since.

The old chaplain is doing his best to gather a congregation for chapel services Sunday evening, but as long as the Government does not provide any place but a little pen and benches without backs, not many enlisted men or other people will attend.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

THE editor of the *Weekly Sentinel*, Chaplain Winfield Scott, in a recent number, says:

We are always glad to get back to Huachuca.

We anticipated pleasure in greeting again Col. I. D. De Rossy, a cultured soldier, born of a soldier, whose reputation was national, and we knew that order and peace and good will would be the prevailing spirit at the post.

We find Major Bradford, who served in Sykes' Division of the 5th Army Corps of the Potomac. The major fought with the 17th Regulars at Little Round Top and Devil's Den, on the afternoon of July 2, at Gettysburg. It was one of the bloodiest hours of that battle, and the 5th Corps was equal to the emergency and covered itself with glory in saving the day.

We find Captain Gilbreath, who kept the tough of elbow with us in the old 2d Corps in the Army of the Potomac.

We find Captain Hoyt, who lived on the shores of Seneca Lake, N. Y., where we used to fish when a boy, and whose home was among the old soldiers who served in the regiment with which we went to the front. His friends were our friends.

We find Lieut. Davidson, from Madison University, an institution, a full twin of the one in which we were educated, and his wife from Rochester, and the daughter of an old captain of the 10th N. Y., in whose company our brother-in-law served as a private, and fell wounded at the Devil's Den at Gettysburg, and killed in the battle of the Wilderness. God has given us the best air of the world for our use, and although one may realize that we are a "little far from Boston," we can make our home bright with gladness, and fill our hearts with contentment and peace. This is now our world, for work, for war, for the recognition and worship of God, and for the manifestation of those kindly and fraternal feelings that will make our garrison a home, and hearts about us contented and happy.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

Col. T. M. Vincent, U. S. A., of Major-Gen. Schofield's staff, is at the post under special instructions, and is making a very thorough examination. There is a well founded rumor in circulation that the colonel's visit at this time means much for the school, a matter that has been under advisement for some time—to make Ft. Leavenworth an independent post by placing it on the same footing as Fort Monroe.

Col. Vincent is the guest of Captain Brown, 12th Inf.

The election for the officers' mess was held Tuesday, Nov. 10. Col. Townsend declined a re-election as president and the honor was conferred upon Captain McConihe, 14th Inf. Capt. Francis Moore, 7th Cav., was chosen vice president and Lieut. Chas. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of Captain Wilson, 12th Inf.; Captain Babcock, 8th Cav.; Captain Glimm, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Benham, 2d Inf., and Lieut. Wild, 17th Inf.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

DOCTOR and MRS. SPENCER, U. S. A., gave a birthday dinner, at Fort Omaha, for Mrs. Wick, Mrs. Spencer's sister, Friday, that was in every way enjoyable. After dinner

Mrs. Spencer sang in a charming manner a ballad or two. Lieut. and Mrs. Webster, the Misses Dana, McKenna and Bloomer, Mr. Bookmiller, Mr. Charles Wilson and Mr. Arthur Gulon were the guests.

The hon. at Fort Omaha Friday of Lieutenant and Mrs. Webster, U.S.A., was very enjoyable. Mrs. Spencer's dinner party adjourned to the hon. room. Major and Mrs. Worth, who entertained at dinner Mr. Chrisman and Capt. Crowder, brought their guests to gladden the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Captain and Mrs. Dempsey, Mrs. Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Van Liew, Miss Waring and the bachelor officers were all there, and a visitor in the post, Lieut. Marshall, 8th Cavalry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

LIEUT. GEO. F. COOK, R. Q. M., 15th Inf., has been ordered before the Board of Officers at Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination for a captaincy and Capt. Chambers McKibben before the same board for promotion to a majority.

The post canteen has moved into its new quarters. Billiard tables and chess, dominoes and cards, together with a good lunch counter, will help the men to pass their winter evenings in a pleasant way.

Work on all the new buildings, especially the officers' mess, is progressing rapidly. It will be handsomely furnished by the bachelor officers when completed.

Capt. C. E. Miller, A. Q. M., who started the post, has been visiting here.

There is a battery drill of Capt. Capron's Light Battery, 1st Artillery, every week day, except Friday and Saturday, which attracts many visitors.

Two troops of cavalry are expected to be the next addition to the garrison.

The cards are out for another dance and supper of the Fort Sheridan Social Club.

Capt. Campbell, in charge of construction, will soon be retired at his own request, and will go before the retiring board in St. Louis for examination.

THE FARROW COURT.

THE trial of 1st Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st U. S. Inf., has been completed, and the proceedings have gone to the authority who ordered the court, Major Gen. O. O. Howard. There has been, as yet, no official promulgation of the result.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

In his annual report Gen. O. O. Howard calls attention particularly to the use of fortified points as the bases of a proper defence of our National interests in neighboring seas, as well as simply a guard to the cities behind them. "Besides our own self-protection we have duties to humanity to perform in seeing that civilized government is maintained in certain West Indian islands; or, if not, it is our duty to stand aside, give up the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and permit European powers to do what is necessary. No American desires the latter. We also have the investments of our people in countries with unstable governments to guard from injury. To do this we should be as strong in the neighboring seas as any other power; even as well prepared as England."

On the Atlantic, south of Hampton Roads, we are actually defenceless. Gen. Howard therefore recommends the complete defence of the combined harbors of Tybee Roads (Savannah), and Port Royal Sound (Broad River), by works on Tybee, Hilton Head, Parris and St. Helena islands, with fixed torpedo boats, light draft gun boats and torpedo boats as accessories.

It is recommended that lineal promotion in our service be extended to include the 1st lieutenants. The past record of officers coming up for promotion should be considered by the Board, the examination for different ranks should be made to differ distinctly.

The omission of tattoo roll call has worked well, and the soldier now has, as he should have, his evenings to himself. Regulations for post guard discipline should be formulated. The pay of non-com. officers should be increased. Military subjects should not be allowed to act as bar keepers at canteens, and Gen. Howard thinks that the beneficial effect of the canteen at small posts is doubtful, as it makes drinking respectable. The artillery should be organized into regiments of three battalions with four companies each. The Army should be increased to 35,000 men. Gen. Howard wants his Department Inspector made entirely his staff officer. There are some of the recommendations of his interesting report.

TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES.

FOLLOWING are the details of the final trial of armor plates at Annapolis on Saturday, Nov. 14:

There were three plates set up, each 10½ inches thick, 8 feet high and 6 feet wide. Plate No. 1 was a high carbon nickel steel, made by Carnegie, Phipps and Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; plate No. 2 was a low carbon nickel steel Harveyized, same makers; plate No. 3 was a high carbon steel Harveyized, made by the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa.

Four 100-pound Holtzer shells were fired at each plate from a 6-inch high powered rifle, giving a striking velocity of 2,075 feet a second. One shot was placed in each corner, two feet from each side, and two feet from the top or bottom. Each plate also received a shot from an 8-inch gun in the centre as hereinafter described.

The first shot struck in the upper left hand corner of plate No. 1, the high carbon nickel steel made by Carnegie, Phipps and Co. The shell was thrown out uninjured about 50 feet back toward the gun, the penetration having been 12¾ inches from the face of the plate. The hardness of the steel was shown by the lack of the regular burr around the hole that had been noticeable in two of the plates tested two weeks ago. There was a considerable bulge around the hole, but the metal had chipped off instead of turning up like an outcurving fringe.

Shot No. 2, at the upper left hand corner of plate No. 2—the low carbon nickel steel Harveyized, made by Carnegie, Phipps and Co.—penetrated until only 2½ inches of the rear end of the shell remained sticking out in front of the plate. The steel around the hole was chipped and slightly bulged, with one or two hair cracks in the bulged part. The penetration was 14½ inches, showing that the head of the shell was four inches in the backing.

At the third shot, which struck in the upper left hand corner of plate No. 3—the high carbon nickel steel Harveyized, made by the Bethlehem Iron Company—fragments of the copper band came fly-

ing over to the butts, 100 yards distant. There was a considerable amount of chipping around the hole, with no bulge. The penetration was twelve inches, and the shell was broken into a great many pieces, even to the very head, the point fragment being only about the size of a small flat peg top.

Shot No. 4 struck in the upper right hand corner of plate No. 1. The shell was ejected in a broken up condition, the main part lying in the earth slope before the gun. The penetration was 10½ inches and the bulge on the face was a little higher than in the case of the first shot. There were two or three radial cracks of a very slight depth.

Shot No. 5, in the upper right hand corner of plate No. 2, produced almost exactly the same result as shot No. 2 in the same plate, the shell remaining in the hole and projecting 2½ inches from the face of the plate, making the penetration 14½ inches, assuming that the shell had not been "set up."

The effect of shot No. 6, which struck the upper right hand corner of plate No. 3, was to break the shell into so many small fragments that only a fraction of its weight could be found. There was apparently an irregular saucer-like depression made in the plate, but a close examination showed that 6.8 inches of the point of the shell remained so imbedded in the plate that the shell and the plate seemed welded together.

The seventh shot struck the lower left hand corner of plate No. 1, and the result was generally similar to that of the two previous shots in this plate, but there was a crack extending obliquely to the centre of the foot of the plate. This crack was about an eighth of an inch wide, apparently rather deep. The shell was broken into many pieces. The penetration was 12 inches.

Shot No. 8, in the lower left hand corner of plate No. 2, made a rather irregular hole, owing to the shell being "set up." It was bulged out back of its ogive, and it was shortened two inches. The penetration was 9½ inches, and the shell was thrown back about 45 feet.

The ninth shot struck the lower left hand corner of plate No. 3, and the shell rebounded, uninjured, close to the muzzle of the gun. The hole looked like the other two, and there were several fine radial cracks. The penetration was 12½ inches.

The effect of shot No. 10, in the lower right hand corner of plate No. 1, was similar in appearance to that of the other shots in this plate. Its penetration was 11½ inches, and the shell was thrown out. The crack already existing in this plate somewhat widened and two other cracks appeared—one connecting the two lower holes and the other extending from shot hole No. 7 to the left edge of the plate.

The eleventh shot, which struck in the lower right hand corner of plate No. 2, produced a greater effect than any of the preceding shots. The shell penetrated until its base was three inches inside the face of the plate, showing a total penetration of 20½ inches. The shell was therefore nearly ten inches in the backing beyond the inside of the plate.

Shot No. 12 struck in the lower right hand corner of plate No. 3. The shell was shattered into many fragments, only the ogive remaining embedded in the plate. There was a penetration of 7.3 inches. In this case also the head of the shell and the plate around it seemed welded together, and only a saucer-like depression appeared in the face of the plate.

The 6 inch shots left all the plates in good condition. The high carbon nickel steel of Carnegie was slightly cracked, and one shot in the low carbon nickel steel Harveyized had gone deep into the backing. Otherwise the plates had stood the test better in general than had those tried two weeks ago. The high carbon nickel steel Harveyized was barely punctured in two places, while in the other two shot holes the shells had gone little more than half way into the plate.

When the 8 inch gun was substituted for the 6 inch the centre shots were fired at plates No. 1 and No. 2 with a Carpenter steel shell weighing 250 pounds, with a striking velocity of 1,700 feet a second. The last shot at the centre of plate No. 3 was a 210 pound Firminy steel shell, fired with a striking velocity of 1,850 feet a second. The centre shot on plate No. 1 made a hole unusually wide across, though only 9½ inches deep. This was due to the shot being so upset as to have a diameter back of the ogive of fully 10 inches. The shell bounded back a short distance. The cracks made by shots Nos. 7 and 10 were greatly widened, and in addition a deep and wide crack ran diagonally from the right edge, just below the top, through shot hole No. 4 to the centre, and thence to shot hole No. 7. Around the centre hole there were large chips in the face, extending two or three inches from the edge of the hole.

Shot No. 14, at the centre of plate No. 2, made a hole 15½ inches deep, but it was broken in many pieces, all of which were ejected from the hole. A deep crack extended from the top, close to the left hand edge, diagonally through shot hole No. 2 to the centre, the inner part being the narrowest. A light crack also started in shot hole No. 5 and ran into the centre. A peculiarly jagged crack continued, like a prolongation of the one previously mentioned, into shot hole No. 8, and thence an open crack ran down to the bottom near the left hand edge. There were several radial cracks around the centre hole having a depth of an inch or so.

The last shot of the day was the Firminy shell, which struck the centre of plate No. 3 with a velocity of 1,850 feet a second. It was thrown back about 40 feet and was slightly set up and soiled. Its penetration was 12½ inches. Two very deep cracks were made on the left side of the plate, doubtless extending all the way through. One ran from the centre upward and to the left, through shot hole No. 3, to the top of the plate, near the left hand edge; the other ran similarly down to the left, through shot hole No. 9, to the bottom, near the left hand edge. The plate was therefore divided into two parts, though it held its position perfectly, as did all the plates, none of the bolts having started.

Among those who attended the trials besides the official board were Secretary Tracy, Assistant Secretary J. R. Foley, Senators Hawley and Morrill, General J. M. Schofield, General Engler, Chief of Army Ordnance; Commo. W. L. Folger, Chief of Navy Ordnance; the military and naval attaches

of foreign legations in Washington and many naval officers.

At the conclusion of the trials Commo. Folger made the following statement:

"The high carbon Harvey nickel plate from Bethlehem has shown the least penetration and the least cracking of all the six, and it is decidedly the most successful plate. The penetration was markedly less and the cracking one-third less than in any of the plates of the last trial. In no case did the point of the projectile go into the backing, and the plate cracked toward the weaker side. Had the entire treatment been uniform there would have been no cracking at all and the same resistance would have been shown in the left side of the plate. The high carbon nickel from Carnegie was 45 per cent. of carbon. We knew before the trial that this was too high and we thought that it would probably crack. The tempering methods used in the low carbon nickel Harveyized were very defective, and I did not expect from it better results than from the nickel plate untreated by the Harvey process which Carnegie furnished before. The Harveyized high carbon nickel plate by the Bethlehem Company has been our favorite, and is unquestionably superior to anything heretofore tried in the way of armor in this country or abroad.

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The United Service Club, New York, has at its front door now two eight-inch conical shot presented by an officer of the Ordnance Department. It is deemed perfectly safe to leave them out overnight, for each weigh over three hundred pounds.

The club has been presented with fourteen bound volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, running from 1863 to 1878, making a valuable acquisition to the accumulating library of interesting service work. Among the donations and loans scattered throughout the house are autographic letters and orders from old-time officers of the regular service, Indian trophies, relics of the Rebellion, etc.

One great misfortune which this club has to undergo—and it may be said of all service clubs, here and abroad—is the change in its resident and non-resident list, those in the Army and Navy being here to-day and away to-morrow, so to speak, the misfortune arising from the break in social meeting, which is as a family bereavement.

The club is on a sound financial basis and increasing in membership, rivaling the Army and Navy Club of Washington in numbers.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN ON THE NILE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE official History of the Soudan Campaign for the Relief of General Gordon, as compiled by Col. Colville, under the auspices of the Intelligence Bureau at the War Office, throws a new light on the causes that led to a check of British arms almost at the moment of victory. Nine thousand men were to be concentrated at Korti, with a view to a further advance on Metemneh. Subsequently Lord Wolseley determined to divide his army into two columns; the one to advance up the river by boat to seize Abu Hamed; the other to cross the Bayouda Steppes, seize Metemneh and communicate with Gordon's steamer.

Although this desert march had been contemplated from the first, at the moment of putting it into execution many difficulties cropped up. It was most important that the desert column should move in one body and as quickly as possible, but there was a deficiency of camels and saddles. No local drivers could be obtained and, finally, the supply of food for large numbers of camels was the most serious difficulty of all.

These facts made it impossible to send all the troops destined for this operation straight across from Korti to Metemneh in a single trip.

On the 30th of December Sir Herbert Stewart set out with 1,100 men and twice that number of camels and some cavalry. They marched at the rate of three miles per hour, and on the 24 of January reached the wells and pools of Jakdul—the distance of 98 miles having been accomplished in 64 hours, or 33 marching hours—not very severe for camels.

Leaving a garrison, Sir Herbert at once returned to Korti with the camels. On Jan. 7 Col. Clarke set out with a convoy of 1,066 camels; on the 8th Sir Herbert took out the main body of the expeditionary force, with 2,228 camels, and entered Jakdul on the 12th. In all there were 8,294 camels; of these 2,200 had made the double journey, or been kept on the road 256 hours out of a possible 336—from Dec. 30 to Jan. 12. There thus remained only 1,094 fresh camels, probably those of the Guards camel regiment.

To form the base at Jakdul and get the column ready to move, 5,494 camels had been employed. These we find to be represented by 3,294—the actual number and the double turn of 2,200. On the 14th the expedition set out for Abukua, with 2,898 camels, including the 1,100 of the camel corps. In all the fighting force consisted of 1,500 men. Part of these camels had already been subjected to the severe treatment shown above.

The camel is a very patient beast. When in very good condition, after a long course of pasture, he is able to march his ten days without water, as is proved by the usage of the "Darb el Arbaïn," the road from Dar For to Assiout, the first two wells being at a distance of ten days from each other. The preparation of the camels for this desert march to Metemneh seems to have been the reverse of that practiced by the Arabs.

The entire march from Korti to the Nile at Metemneh is: 64 hours to Jakdul; 49 hours to Abu Klea; 24 hours to Gubal—in all six days, with two intermediate wells. Allowing one day at each well, the entire distance could have been covered with one set of camels in eight days. That is to say, with more transport and fewer theories the expedition might have been at Metemneh on the 7th of January, ten days before the battle of Abu Klea was fought, and seven days before the Mahdists reached that point.

To establish a base at Jakdul and transport the expedition to that point, 5,500 camels were actually employed; 2,898 moved it on to the Nile; as the distances are about equal, it would seem that 4,200 camels would have sufficed to move the entire column in a single trip. The road once secured, still

another string of camels were needed to keep up supplies, unless the movable column was to be tied down to its fortifications at Gubat.

It is officially stated that the contractor for beef was allowed to furnish native bees. There are none in the desert east of the Nile, and very few in the province of Dongola. The main supply is found in Bayouda desert among the Hananleh, Kobabish and Horur Arabs. The first had joined the Mahdists, but the other two were independent. Had the commissariat gone a step further and allowed the substitution of camel's flesh for that of beef, the contractor would have had no difficulty in keeping up the supply.

Owing to the rapid usage of camels when employed in military operations, a large reserve was required. In all, to do the work properly, at least 5,000 camels were requisite. These certainly could have been procured for £12 per head.

It would thus seem that the failure of the expedition was due to a want of transport that could have been supplied for £26,400.

When Gen. Buller was sent over to Gubat to assume command, he at once found that the column was lamentably short of transport; that his convoys to and from Jakkul occupied a journey of ten days—this had been a journey of six days, and that there was not sufficient transport "to get this force out at one go." He therefore decided to cut loose and return to Korti, setting the whole command on foot.

All the difficulties which proved so disastrous to the success of the expedition cropped up at the last moment, and it is pertinent to inquire what preparation was made during October, November and December to meet them.

To anyone acquainted with the country about Dongola, it is rather a surprise to learn that the supply of camels was "very limited;" that there were "no local camel drivers," and that "there was a scarcity of camel saddles;" finally, "the scarcity of food or forage." The province of Dongola was occupied by the British troops as early as Sept. 20, when they established themselves at Merowi. The Intelligence Department had already several officers to assist the Madir.

The contractor for furnishing meat to the army had his agents also, and when the troops arrived he supplied them with beefs from Kordofan. The Ababdeh Arabs on the east bank of the river could easily have supplied 2,000 camels; Sheikh Saleh, of the Kababish Arabs, was good for any number required, as he could have drawn on his own tribe and on the Horur Arabs of Dar For. For Sheikh Saleh to reach his headquarters and return, 15 to 20 days were ample. For the Ababdeh to bring up their camels from the Wadi Ollaki, about the same number of days.

Had it been intended simply to hire them, they should have been taken on from the very first. Ordinarily the hire of a camel, with saddle and driver, is 10 piastres, or two shillings, per day, and proper protection against theft.

The three months that the force was accumulating would have sufficed to satisfy the Arabs, as during that time they would have received nearly the value of their animals.

Once the camels were purchased or hired from the Arabs, the camel drivers would have been easily found. At all events there was the Egyptian Army to draw upon.

The construction of camel saddles is so extremely simple, that any number could have been prepared in a very few days. An Arab saddle consists of two heavy grass mats, two forked branches to form the pommels and four straight sticks, two on a side; the whole lashed together with thongs of camel's hide, for according to the Arab no other hide will serve the purpose. All the materials are found in the desert.

As for feeding the camels, between Debbeh and Korti there was abundant pasturage. That immense valley, the *Wadi el Mek*, is filled with grasses and shrubs. The entire country along the Nile was under cultivation, for the expedition only left the Nile at the end of December, and the crops do not ripen until March. Therefore green forage was most abundant. It was simply a question of compensating the people for their growing crops.

In military expeditions the mortality of all transport animals is something enormous, but that of camels is simply appalling. The camel is not a very handsome beast to look at, even the most elegant Haggas, capable of doing his 60 miles a day. Though he makes a point of crying out whenever approached, protesting when squatted down between the cases he is destined to carry; once properly loaded and on his feet he goes along soberly and gets over the ground at an average rate of four kilometres per hour. The rate of marching, strange to say, does not vary with the load. It is only the length of march. Camels carrying between 3 and 4 owt. will march 12 to 13 hours without unloading, but after four days march they will require three days rest. Camels loaded with 6 owt. will march four hours at a stretch and will require as much repose. Thus they make only eight hours march per day, but will require shorter rest at the wells.

When troops have to deal with camels they rarely take the trouble to unload them or even to take off the riding saddle. They simply tie the knee of the unfortunate brute so that he cannot get away. The man sleeps alongside of his camel; it is so convenient to have everything in place. There is so much more time in getting ready for the next march; all that he has to do is to wait for the last signal and then mount his camel. Experience indicates that in 60 days troops could kill off one half their camels train.

As an example of what camels can do I shall cite a couple of trips over the most utterly barren road of all those that cross the desert. The Arabs prepare their camels with great care; between Berber and Abu Hamed, five days' sharp marching, the animals are carefully fed on long forage, green when it can be had. At Abu Hamed they drink copiously, having had but little or no water the previous days. The march generally commences at 1 P. M.; at sunset the caravan is halted, the camels are unloaded, but tied and not allowed to move from their places. They are given about a quart of grain each, and as but few of them are in the habit of eating grain, the owner puts it by small handfuls into their mouth. One hour and a half suffices to feed the camels and to reload them; then on again until past 1 A. M. in the morning. The animals are again

unloaded and tied down in their places; at 5 A. M. they are again on the road until about 9 A. M., when the heat becomes oppressive. At this halt they are taken out from between the loads and simply bobbled, being thus left free to roll in the sand, or graze, if there is anything in the shape of pasturage.

It is this frequent loading and unloading that tires out the soldier. The Arab, looking on the camel as his stock in trade or capital, is very careful with him. It is the man who suffers most on such journeys. In spite of the immense number of skeletons marking the Abu Hamed road, the proportional loss is very slight. In the case of one march from Abu Hamed to Moorad wells was comprised within 75 hours; the camels were marched nearly 13 hours per day, from daylight to near sunset, and were on the road loaded 41 hours. After 22 hours' rest they set out for the Nile at Korosko and marched 48 hours of the 76 that covered this part of the journey. The entire distance of 200 miles was covered in 136 hours, of which 84 were actual movement on the road. Of the 200 camels composing the caravan not one was lost; this was in the month of April, 1874.

In this case the camels were fresh. They had passed five months wandering among the magnificent valleys from Berenicia to Abu Hamed, and had only suffered two severe marches during the entire time. They had enjoyed twenty days' rest during our stay at Berber, and were "very fit." Of 200 camels only very few fell out of line, but their loads were carried by the others, and the whole lot reached the river at Korosko in safety. It is true that we had the most imposing followers—the son of Ibussen Bey Whalifa, Achmet el Gobran Sheikh, of the Ababdehs, and some minor lights.

We marched the whole caravan from Berber to Korosko in 14 days in great comfort to ourselves and men. This continuous marching does not greatly please the Arabs.

Another journey over this same road in the month of July was accomplished in 168 hours, as there was no halt at the Moorad wells, only the noonday halt from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and then straight out. This time three marches were made each day; the time actually occupied in marching was 88 hours. There were 45 camels employed; only two of them died on the road. The entire lot were old roadsters, having already made three or four journeys back and forth, and were not in good condition.

These examples are cited to show what the camel can do under proper treatment. There can be no doubt that had a sufficient number of camels been employed, the desert column, or even a greater force, could have reached Metembeh by the 7th of January. Khartoum, in all probability, would have been saved, and the heroic work of Gordon and his garrison been fruitful of results.

Sir Charles Wilson is blamed for the loss of four days before sending off the steamers. Nothing is ever said of the loss of twelve days caused by insufficient transport; nor what was done during these months to secure a proper string of camels and thus prevent this deficiency.

The entire army was personally conducted by Thos. Cook and Sons to the second cataract over a well beaten track. After that each detachment paddled its own canoe as far as Korti. When the troops were massed ready for service the transport utterly collapsed. How much better to have made a contract with Cook for that part of the road! He would have found camels enough, just as the contractor for beef was able to get a supply from Kordofan. What a sad reflection that such a life as Gordon's was lost, his army destroyed, and the Central African Empire given over to savagery, for the pitiful economy of £26,000 and the glory of red tape!

How strange the irony of fate! And tape was Gordon's bitterest foe; he could never accommodate his wide spreading plans to all the minor details and friction of administrative bacteriology. In the end it looked calmly on and saw one of the noblest and most useful lives sacrificed on the altar of an outraged and injured God. MASON BEY.

Punch has a paraphrastic application of Poe's Raven to the condition of England's naval service. Some of the verses are as follows:

Much I marvelled this sophist fowl to utter pessimistic Fusian, which so little meaning—little relevancy bore To the rule of me and SOLLEY; but, although it may sound folly, This strange fowl a strange resemblance to "Our Only General" wore.

To the W-L-S-L-Y whose pretensions to sound military lore Are becoming quite a bore. But the Raven, sitting lonely on that much-peeled bust, spoke only Of our Army as a makeshift, small, ill-manned, and precarious guard. Drat the pessimistic bird!—he grumbled of "the hurdy-gurdy Marching past side of a soldier's life in peace." "We've fought before, Winning battles with boy-troops," I cried, "We'll do as before!"

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore!"

Then methought the bird looked denser, and his cheek became more morose. And he twaddled of Von Moltke, and his German Army Corps; "Flattering the tax-payers' vanity," and much similar insanity. In a style that lacked urbanity, till the thing became a bore. "Oh, get out of it!" I cried; "our little Army yet will score."

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore!"

"Prophet!" said I, "of all evil, that we're 'going to the devil' Has been the old croaker's gospel for a century, and more, Red-gilled Colonels this have chaunted in Britannia's ears undaunted. By their ghosts you must be haunted. Take a Blue-pill, I implore! When our Army meets the foe it's bound to lick him as of yore!"

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore!"

[[The old artists considered that there really were three primary color-sensations—blue, yellow and red. But Helmholtz and Maxwell have now conclusively proved that the three primaries are red, green and violet. Certain mixtures of violet and green can be made to give blue, which accounts for nearly the half of the spectrum from the blue end, when combined, appearing of that color; and red and green will also give a yellow—most mixtures, however, giving one of an orange shade.

THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRAUT, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardt
CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batcheller. Left New York for West Indies Nov. 17.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At St. Thomas at last accounts. Will cruise in West Indies until further orders.
KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as Philadelphia.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip. Left N. Y. Navy-yard Thursday, Nov. 19, for Hampton Roads, from where she will probably proceed to the South Atlantic Station.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander B. B. Bradford. Left New York Nov. 19 for Hampton Roads, and from thence will probably proceed to the South Atlantic Station.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 13 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. Left Boston Navy-yard Nov. 17 for New York. After receiving navigation stores and ammunition, will sail for the South Atlantic Station.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Comdr. J. M. Forsyth temporarily in command. Rear Admiral A. S. E. Benham ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts. To be sold at public auction, and such of her stores as are useful will be transferred to the Essex and the Yantic upon their arrival.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Montevideo Sept. 30.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Beiden. Left Norfolk, Nov. 1, en route to South Atlantic to relieve the Tallapoosa. Will stop en route at the Cape de Verdes.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 18, where she will be likely to remain until the arrival of the Yorktown, when she will be ordered to San Francisco to have her bottom cleaned.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltse. Sailed from New York Oct. 24 for Valparaiso. Arrived at St. Lucia Nov. 3.

IBOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, at last accounts.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. Arrived at San Francisco from Bering Sea Oct. 27. Now fitting out for cruise.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Knitz. Arrived at Honolulu Sept. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 13 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 19 and at Mare Island Nov. 20. Will be overhauled, cleaned and painted, and return to Chili as soon as this is done. Orders have been issued to proceed with her repairs without waiting for usual surveys and reports.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 10, and left Nov. 17 for Valparaiso.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.
Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 17.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Shanghai at last accounts.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. En route for Asiatic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, Oct. 24, for Hong Kong, China. A cable states she will probably touch at Batavia, Singapore and Manila. Ensign Hawk was left in the hospital at Capetown, convalescing after a severe attack of fever. Mails should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until further notice.

CHARLESTON, flagship, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. G. C. Bomey. Left Yokohama, Japan, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, Nov. 17.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. Came out of dock two weeks ago. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 17.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. Arrived at Yokohama Nov. 1.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Rich. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 8. A cablegram received at the Navy Department Nov. 19 announces the death at Shanghai, Nov. 18, of Comdr. Joseph Marthon, commanding the Palos. Cholera morbus is given as the cause of death. Lt.-Comdr. J. C. Rich, now on the Alliance, has been ordered to take command of the Palos.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. c. Mackenzie. Sailed from New York for service on Asiatic Station Nov. 3. Upon her arrival at St. Lucia Nov. 13, she received instructions to proceed to her destination through Suez Canal, as her assigned orders contemplated.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 13 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Nov. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. Left Newport, R. I., for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18.
 RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).
 MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Arrived at Monte Carlo Nov. 12. Will return to U. S. next May.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other duties. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.
 FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.
 MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gattings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. In winter quarters at Erie, Pa.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.
 PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard ordered on Sept. 13 to command the Pinta, at Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.
 SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.
 ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.
 THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. Fitting out and repairing at Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal. She is under orders to resume surveying duty on the lower coast of California when ready for sea, from which she was taken for service in Berlog Sea.
 MIAANTONOMOH, monitor, 3d rate. Capt. Montgomery Seward, commg. At the Navy-yard, N. Y. Will soon be ready to proceed to Gardiner's Bay to try her guns.
 VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, commg. Left Washington for Norfolk Navy-yard to be repaired Nov. 18. Arrived Nov. 18. Has been detached from the Squadron of Evolution.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 14.—Paymaster Edwin Putnam and Assistant Paymasters James H. Chapman and Livingston Hunt, to examination for promotion.
 Nov. 16.—Pay Inspector J. A. Smith and Ensign D. P. McAlfee, to examination for promotion.
 P. A. Engineer J. S. Ogden, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
 Nov. 17.—Lieutenant Richard Rush, to examination for promotion.
 Ensign M. R. Eyre, to duty on the Coast Survey.
 Nov. 18.—Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens, to the Mohican.
 Lieutenant Godfried Blockinger, to the training ship Recluse.
 Lieutenant William Kilburn, to the Miantonomoh.
 Lieutenant W. D. Rose, to the receiving ship Independence.
 Nov. 19.—Commander Benj. P. Lamberton, to duty in Bureau of Yards and Docks.
 Commander George E. Wingate, to command the Michigan, Dec. 1 next.
 Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, to examination for promotion.

Detached.

Nov. 17.—Lieutenant John W. Stewart, from the Kearsarge and granted sick leave for one month.
 Nov. 18.—Assistant Surgeon P. H. Bryant, from the coast survey steamer Gedney, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.
 Nov. 19.—Commander George H. Wadleigh, from command of Michigan, Dec. 1 next, and granted two months' leave.

Revoked.

Nov. 18.—The orders of Lieutenant C. S. Richman to the training ship Richmond, and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, Nov. 25.

Retired.

Nov. 16.—Medical Inspector Theron Woolverton, from N. v. 13, 1891.
 Nov. 18.—Pay Director Charles W. Abbott, from Nov. 18.
 Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, from Nov. 23.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The British coaling station at Aden is to be provided with torpedo-boats and search lights.
 The British marine officers complain that their authority is interfered with by the naval officers with whom they serve afloat.
 Following the precedent of the White Squadron the British Mediterranean Squadron is to have its dark colors changed to French gray on the upper works and yellow on the funnels.
 The annual report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury shows expenditures under the various appropriations for the naval establishment during the past fiscal year to have been \$26,590,342, of which amount \$10,598,814.96 was for increase of the Navy.
 One of the Italian naval despatch vessels recently returned to port with a majority of the officers under arrest for participating in a duel with the permission of the lieutenant, who was temporarily in command, and who was also put in arrest by the captain.
 The Naval Veterans Legion of Philadelphia, 300 strong, at their last meeting decided, with great enthusiasm, to join the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States. The National Association during August, 1891, will hold its convention and great naval parade in Baltimore, and all the naval veterans of the country will be invited to participate.

The British Admiralty are to keep their torpedo boats on draught, as it were, having some in constant readiness for service at each port.

The launch of the U. S. armored cruiser New York is set down for Dec. 2, 1891, from the yards of Messrs. Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

The total desertions from the Navy during the past year aggregates about 1,300. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly 1,200 of these occurred from vessels on the home station.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1891.

Admiral Brown, Steamer San Francisco, Acapulco, Mex.

Did you invite any Chilean officer to accompany you on board the San Francisco to witness the landing of the Chileans at Quintero? Did you, or any of the officers or your crew, on return on that occasion to Valparaiso, communicate information about what you saw to any person not connected with your vessel?

Admiral Brown's response was as follows:

ACAPULCO, NOV. 10, 1891.

To Secretary Navy, Washington:

Did not invite or take any Chileans. Invited foreign officers only. German went. No one from this ship gave information. Full information about landing was known at Santiago and Valparaiso before I sailed at noon. BROWN.

The citizens of the Michigan "city of the strait" are considering the question of what sort of a present they should make to the latest pride of the Navy, the handsome Cruiser No. 10, which was launched at Baltimore the other day and named Detroit. It is customary for cities thus honored to acknowledge the compliment in some substantial form, and a big, thick, leather-covered book in Assistant Secretary Soloy's office at the Navy Department records in detail the gifts that have been made in this way. Chicago heads the list, of course. Her present to the flagship of the White Squadron was 225 pieces of silver for table use on state occasions. Atlanta and San Francisco also sent silver. Charleston's gift took the form of a peck or so of silver dimes contributed by the workmen engaged in her construction, for the purpose of putting silver into the tones of the big ship's bells. Philadelphia presented a handsome clock. Concord sent a miniature in bronze of the famous French statue of the minute man. Boston gave a set of battalion and ship's colors, and Baltimore fitted out the vessel bearing her name with a large and well selected library. Detroit wants to do as well as its predecessors, but will hardly be able to imitate the characteristic generosity of Chicago. Assistant Secretary Soloy says that his only regret with regard to the new cruiser, is that she can never have the pleasure of seeing the beautiful city for which she is named.—N. Y. Sun.

THE MARINE CORPS.

In his annual report of the condition of the Marine Corps, Charles Heywood, Colonel Commandant, states that the demand for sea service has so reduced the shore guards as to bring a severe strain on the enlisted men, produce discontent and cause desertion.

It is not unusual for the men to have but one night in three to "sleep in." The force should be increased by at least 25 sergeants, 25 corporals and 350 privates. The various calls for marines is beyond the capacity of the corps to supply. All that is required is an appropriation, as the force authorized is now 3,000 enlisted men. All the sections of the Army act to prevent desertions should be applied to the Marine Corps, as the first section now is.

The act to provide for the examination of officers of the Army should also be applied to the Corps, which is to-day the only regular military organization in the United States whose officers are not required to be examined, mentally and physically, before being promoted. Examinations would necessitate increased diligence and application on the part of the officers, resulting in their being better equipped, mentally and professionally, for all official duties that may devolve upon them.

A Q. M. Sergeant should be provided for each post as at Army posts.

Gratifying reports are received of the Marines adaptability for artillery service, and as a School of Application has been established, it is asked that an order be issued requiring the marines to man the secondary batteries. At several posts excellent facilities exist for long range target practice, and reports received therefrom show a very creditable improvement in the marksmanship of the men. At other posts gallery practice is carried on with zeal and earnestness.

The marines at Port Royal should be properly housed. They have rendered very valuable service. Capt. H. C. Cochrane and W. S. Muse, Lieuts. Geo. T. Bates, J. A. Turner and J. H. Pendleton are mentioned for special services. \$1,000 is asked to defray the expenses of Capt. R. S. Colburn, A. Q. M., at the Columbian exhibition. Legislation is asked for to relieve the Marine Band from the hardships of the recent decision of the second Comptroller as to the classification of its members.

The report of the Board upon organization and promotion is commended to consideration. Its recommendations, if carried out, will relieve the present stagnation, particularly in the list of captains, many of whom entered the service at the commencement of the late war, and under the present regime will still hold the same rank when retired at the age of 64 years, and improve the condition of the enlisted men.

The preliminary report of the Board upon uniform and supplies has been approved by the Department, and the article recommended included in the estimate for supplies.

The barracks and officers' quarters are in an unusually good condition.

The enlistments and re-enlistments for the year amount to 1,137 and the casualties to 1,088. The report concludes with a tribute to the memory of the late Col. McCawley.

The Reorganization Board referred to in this report consisted of Major P. C. Pope, Capt. Richard S. Colburn, Capt. D. P. Mannix and Lieut. T. B. Price, recorder. Sept. 21 they presented a long report, explaining and recommending a bill they present for presentation to Congress. This bill provides:

Sec. 1. For a commandant with the rank of brig.-general, promotion to be by selection, and four colonels, lieut.-colonels and majors and 25 captains, 1st and 2d lieutenants. Promotion in the ranks of colonel, lieut.-colonel, major, captain

and 1st lieutenant to be by seniority. Original vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant to be filled from the Naval Academy.

Sec. 2. The adjutant and inspector, paymaster and quartermaster, to be lieut.-colonels, retiring after 40 years, with rank and retired pay of col.; vacancies in the rank of adjutant and inspector and paymaster to be filled by selection from line officers of 25 years' service, and in that of A. Q. M. by line officers of 15 years' service, the A. Q. M. to retire after 40 years' service, with rank of major. The office of Q. M. to be filled by seniority promotion from the A. Q. M.

Sec. 3. The rank of "fleet officer of marines" to be created, officers while serving as such to have one grade increase of rank and pay.

Sec. 4. All officers below the rank of major to be examined for promotion; officers failing physically to be retired; those failing otherwise to be re-examined a year later, and in case of a second failure to be honorably discharged with one year's pay, unless he served during the War of the Rebellion, in which case he is to be retired.

Sec. 5. Officers serving 20 years are, subject to examination, to be advanced one grade, such promotion not to increase the whole number of officers. Officers serving 30 years and having 15 years' service in the Marine Corps to be retired with rank one grade higher.

Sec. 6. The band of the Marine Corps to be reorganized.

Sec. 7. Twelve post Q. M. sergeants to be appointed.

Sec. 8. The Army act to prevent desertions to be applied to the Marine Corps.

Sec. 9. Fifty additional sergeants to be appointed to act as master-at-arms on vessels afloat.

The defects of the present organization are pointed out in this report, and the argument for change is presented in detail. It is shown that the Army now has four times as many colonels proportionately as the Marine Corps, twice as many lieut.-colonels, captains and lieutenants. The proposed reorganization will place the two Services nearly on an equality, so far as concerns colonels and lieut. colonels, leaving the relative proportion of the other ranks substantially the same. There will still, however, be 40 officers less than is allowed for the same number of infantrymen in the Army. The argument on behalf of the Marine Band is an interesting one. In concluding it the Board says: "The city of New York appropriates \$35,000 every year for open air concerts during the summer months. In proportion not one-half that amount is asked for our band, virtually the national band, and the band that should, be as great among bands as America is great among nations."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, Act'g. Chief Rev. Marine Division

A MUTUAL Aid Association has recently been organized by the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. While probably a large majority of the officers are insured in old-line companies or in some of the Navy mutual benefit associations, which in recent years have attained wide popularity, there has been a growing sentiment favoring the establishment of a fund among themselves for the immediate pecuniary relief of the families of deceased officers. The preliminary meeting of the officers of the Service stationed or temporarily present in Washington was held in September last and a month later, when it was found that the movement received general approval, an organization was effected and the following officers were elected to conduct the affairs of the Association: Capt. L. G. Shepard, president; Lieut. Thomas D. Walker, secretary, and Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, treasurer. The association is organized upon the simplest plan possible, all officers of the service being admitted upon an equal footing as regards age, etc., with no entrance fee nor monthly or quarterly dues. Nor are the assessments graduated, all members being assessed alike. The first assessment was levied Oct. 27, as soon as the association was organized and the sum thus raised is deposited in bank, and when a member dies it will be immediately paid to his widow or heirs. Another assessment will then be levied in anticipation of the next casualty, and so on. There is much to commend the scheme. It does not aim at the imposition of a heavy tax upon each member to insure the payment of a large sum, but simply a moderate amount sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the family of a deceased member. In the corps of a little over two hundred officers more than one hundred and thirty names have been enrolled thus far, although it is not two months since the matter was taken in hand.

The annual report of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service is the most full one that has ever been issued by a chief, Capt. Shepard, it is understood, has gone pretty thoroughly into the subject of relief of the personnel, and has pointed out the absolute necessity for legislation which will relieve the present stagnation in promotion and afford some means whereby officers incapacitated by age and service can be given the benefits due them and their places on the active list filled by officers capable of doing duty.

E. A. Engr. W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., has been transferred out of the Navy Department to duty in conjunction with Chief Engr. J. W. Collins, U. S. R. M., in the Rev. Marine Bureau. Future revenue cutter machinery designs will in consequence be benefited by the latest ideas from Commo. Melville's Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Treasury Department in its new building policy is taking a broad and national view in considering features. All future cruising revenue steamers will be designed with a regard to their service ability to the Government at a time other than during peace.

The new infantry and artillery drills for the Navy are ready for issue to the Revenue Marine by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are handsomely bound in red leather.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will in his forthcoming annual report review his recommendation for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department. He does not, however, favor the bill, in all its details, that passed the House last year.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 12, 1891.

General Order No. 391.

A medal of honor is hereby granted to Bartholemew Diggs, late ordinary seaman, U. S. Navy, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the presence of the enemy, he having been commended by name in the official report of the officer commanding the gun division in which he served on the U. S. S. Hartford, on the fifth of August, 1864, in the action against Fort Murren and the enemy's vessels in Mobile Bay, having served with credit in all the engagements in which the Hartford participated during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, and was four times wounded.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

A BALTIMORE despatch of Nov. 18 says: The most notable wedding of the season was the marriage this evening of Miss Nannie Campbell Gordon to Paymaster John Quidman Lovell, U. S. N., grandson of Gen. Quidman of the Mexican war, and once Governor of Mississippi. Miss Gordon is the daughter of Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon, and is one of the belles of Baltimore. Ensign Robert F. Lopez, U. S. N., was "best man," and the ushers were: Lieut. A. F. Fechteler, U. S. N.; Paymaster L. C. Kerr, U. S. N.; Winthrop Parker, Lieut. R. H. Noble, U. S. A.; and Ensign J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the Gordon residence by Bishop Randolph of Virginia. The bride and groom will make a long tour, after which they will make their home in Richmond, Va. Among the guests were: Commodore F. M. Ramsay, Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, Pay Director Richard Washington, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. Scherwin, Governor-elect and Mrs. Brown, and nearly all the fashionable people of Baltimore.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 15, 1891.

Two more victories on the football field were added to the cadets' list during the past week. On Wednesday afternoon the Georgetown College eleven, accompanied by a large number of students, came down fully determined to defeat their old antagonists, if it were possible. Fate, however, in the shape of the good team work of the cadets, decreed otherwise. The game was a hotly contested one from the start. The cadets opened with a V which was finely stopped; they continued to force the ball down the field, however, and soon Bagley had made a touch-down from which Symington kicked the goal. The ball was brought out, but Georgetown lost it on a kick. Coleman got it, and scored a touch-down from the centre of the field, Symington again kicking the goal. A little later, after hard work on both sides, O'Keefe made the first and only touch-down for the visitors, Symington spoiling the attempt at goal by a magnificent jump.

In the next half a discussion arose as to the possession of the ball, which the referee had given to the cadets; and while two of Georgetown's men were arguing with him the ball was put in play, Macklin making a touch-down. This the referee, Mr. Chew, of St. John's College, allowed as perfectly fair, as time had not been called. The Georgetown players left the field, leaving the score 18 to 4 in favor of the cadets.

Yesterday afternoon the Dickinson College team of Carlisle, Pa., lined up against the cadets, who started the game with the same trick that Stag played against Harvard so successfully. It worked like a charm, and in 70 seconds they had scored a touch-down and a goal. The game went on merrily, the cadets plainly outplaying their opponents in every way, till at the end of the first half the score stood 18 to 0 in their favor.

Dickinson opened the second half, but soon lost the ball, when Bagley took it, going through their centre and down the field like a rocket. Dickinson's little full back tackled hard, as he knew that he was the only man between the runner and the goal. Bagley, however, shook himself free, and scored a touch-down after a magnificent run of sixty yards.

The cadets became wildly enthusiastic, and their new foot ball yell of "Rah! Rah! This way! Foot ball we play! U. S. N. A. Rah! Rah! Rah!" was frequently heard.

The visitors made one touch-down in the latter part of this half, while the cadets brought the score up to 34, and the game closed with the cadets victors by 30 points. Prof. Cain was umpire, and Cadet Moses referee.

P. A. Surgeon Lloyd Woolley Curtis, U. S. N., who is now stationed at the Naval Academy, was married on Wednesday last to Miss Kate Sotherton, daughter of Colonel John H. Sotherton, at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Md. The bride and groom left for a short wedding journey, and on their return will take up their residence in the house now occupied by Comdr. Terry, on Maryland avenue. Comdr. Terry expects to take his family to Washington for the winter.

The quarters of Lieut. Galloway have been placed in quarantine, owing to the illness of his little son with scarlet fever in a mild form.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jewell are visiting Lt. and Mrs. Roper. They have a son in the first class.

Mrs. Comdr. Merrill Miller and daughter are visiting Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Knox.

Miss North is visiting Mrs. Dodge on the *Constellation*. Cadets Preston, Robinson and Belknap, of '91, were in the Yard last week.

Last night was the first that cadets were allowed to bring ladies to dance for an hour at the conclusion of the "stag," and quite a large number availed themselves of the privilege.

The news that Rutgers had defeated West Point was received with delight by the cadets, as they beat Rutgers by 9 points two weeks ago.

BRINGING A BOARD OF SURVEY TO TERMS.

THE N. Y. Times spins a gaily yarn of the old days when the Paymaster's Department of the Navy was not as well conducted as now. A Board of Survey refused to condemn a mess of spoiled beef of which the sailors complained, and out of too tender regard for the officer responsible, pronounced it perfectly wholesome and good. So the captain, who had himself sampled it, put to sea without taking in fresh stores, except such as he had provided for himself. Finally the officers were compelled to draw upon Jackie's supplies.

So far no one had dared to question the captain as to his intention, but matters were getting desperate, and finally it was agreed to represent to him the woeful lack of sustenance existing in the wardroom mess. For this purpose the first lieutenant called upon his commander and explained his mission.

"What! Do you mean to tell me that this ship has not three months' supply of provisions on board?" demanded the captain, after listening to his lieutenant's representations. "I will have you and the paymaster court-martialed for neglect of duty."

"Oh, we have that amount on board," stammered the officer, "but the truth is—that the beef is not fit to eat." "Let me see," said the captain, as he searched among his papers. "Here I have a report dated eight days ago, and signed by you as senior member, testifying that after a strict and careful examination you found this beef to be perfectly wholesome. Did you, or did you not, Sir, make that report?"

The officer endeavored to stammer a reply; he felt the stern gaze of his commander fixed upon him. The latter waited in exasperated silence until the officer had become hopelessly entangled in the nets of his own make.

"That will do, Sir," said the captain, interrupting a lame and floundering excuse.

The officer was only too glad to be dismissed, but was certain that charges would be preferred against him. But nothing more was said about the matter, and after another week of leisurely cruising the ship was headed for port. When a second board of survey was called on the obnoxious meat, it was unanimously pronounced bad, and the culprits thought themselves very lucky to get off with a fortnight's fare of hard tack and coffee.

The Times further says:

The rations schedule allowed the U. S. Navy to-day is deemed one of the splendid features of the Service. The days of "salt horse," "hard tack" and bad water are days of the past. On all the new ships the water is condensed on board. Only a small reserve supply is carried in tanks. Since the present ration schedule was authorized there has been no difficulty experienced in enlisting men. In the matter of rations the blue-jacket fares much better than the U. S. soldier.

THE COLORED SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THOUGH barely a quarter of a century has passed since a modicum of the Negro race in America first bore arms for country and freedom, yet it can point with especial pride to heroic deeds at Forts Wagner and Pillow, the Crater at Petersburg, and latterly the Thornburg Relief Expedition and the Sioux Campaign in South Dakota.

It was my good fortune in 1882 to be present at the inspection of a company of the 25th U. S. Infantry, (colored), which was subjected to the most critical scrutiny known to experience, or that in his Army experience of over 20 years he had ever

known to be made—the inspector, an officer of wide and varied experience, using a white silk handkerchief on windows, shelves, etc., etc. On its completion the company was most justly complimented in the highest terms, as being as near military perfection as it is possible, under the varying demands of the service, for a regular military organization to attain. This inspection is remembered in the company as "The White Silk Inspection," (or as the old soldiers say, setting it down as fine as silk.) The inspector was a graduate of West Point and a brigadier-general of volunteers, and is now an officer of high rank in the Army, and has a most honorable record of over a third of a century to his credit. This company of the 25th Infantry rigidly maintains its high standard of discipline and reputation for efficiency, and its record is its best encomium. Its muster rolls bears the proud inscription "the cleanest and best equipped company I ever inspected," by an old volunteer officer, now of high rank and record, who, years ago, from long and honorable duties, had grown gray in his country's service, and who was a brigadier-general during the Rebellion, and a brevet major-general of volunteers.

Let the good work go on. Let the authorities of the Government extend to the colored soldiers, as a just reward, and stimulus for future efforts, the same appreciative recognition as to details and stations, as that awarded to their more fortunate white comrades in arms. Let all stand by the record, and accord honor to whom honor is due, and then the sentinel, on the watch tower of freedom, can call, All is well!

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

LIEUT. COMDR. CHAS. T. HUTCHINS is the claimant in the case pending before the Court of Claims in which the right of an officer to mileage at the rate of eight cents per mile for travel by water from New York to San Francisco is involved, and to which reference was made in the JOURNAL of Nov. 7. In the brief recently filed by the counsel for the claimant, it is submitted that the claimant had no discretion as to the route he should take; that in the absence of strict orders he would have taken the shortest usually travelled route, and that such across the continent would probably have taken him upon Canadian soil; that the "public business" demanded the trip by sea, and that it was a matter of economy to the Government; that both the starting and objective points being within the United States, he was not travelling abroad, in contemplation of the act of 1882, and that the crossing of foreign soil was an incident of travel merely, and something for which the claimant cannot be held, in any way, accountable.

In the case of Prof. John M. Rice, who has recently filed a claim in the Court of Claims for longevity pay, to which reference has already been made, the sole question involved is whether or not claimant's service as an assistant professor of mathematics was service as an "officer or enlisted man" in the Navy within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the "Longevity Pay Act." In the brief recently filed by claimant's counsel many incidents are quoted to show that assistant professors of mathematics were officially recognized as officers of the Navy before the law was passed authorizing their confirmation by the Senate. The accounting officers who disallowed the claim some time ago took the ground that the status of the claimant prior to his confirmation by the Senate was solely that of a civilian.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE new Drill Regulations have been adopted and ordered printed for distribution to the Army.

The cavalry and artillery already have an organization suitable to these Regulations. The infantry has not, and never will have until by its own efforts it shows to the law-making power of the nation the necessity of having an organization in accord with the text adopted by a board of competent officers which has exhausted every means known to the modern tactician to formulate rules for the instruction of the several arms of the service. Every modern soldier knows that the Three Battalion organization is proper for the infantry. Those nations known as first class military powers have adopted it long ago; this without the uncertainty of war which we seem to have in the United States, but because they know they will use their infantry, and that at no very remote date, and each is struggling to put theirs on the most efficient basis. The United States excels in almost every thing known to the highest civilization. It has an Army; if it needs one at all, why not make it, even in its smallness, the equal if not the superior of any army? The people are proud of anything American, and would resent, if it was brought home to them, nothing more quickly than a slur upon their Army.

If the people are of this opinion, why will not our legislators drop this matter as a political factor and make our Army, though small, a model for other nations?

The country has awakened to the necessity of a Navy, and in time we will be as invincible on the seas as we can be on the land if our Army is framed on modern rules.

Let every Infantryman make plain to every Senator and Representative he may know the necessity of Three Battalions for an infantry regiment. While these gentlemen have a hard task in dealing with their various constituencies, they are as a rule a patriotic class of men, and have the good of the country at heart, and would quickly resent any uncomplimentary comparison of our Army with that of another power.

Infantrymen, "God helps him who helps himself." Remember you are the Army, and this not in depreciation of our brothers of the cavalry and artillery, who are valued and appreciated auxiliaries who are already in accord with the new Regulations.

Convince your Senators and Representatives that an infantry regiment should have three battalions of four companies each, not for the reason that it may benefit you personally, but on the ground of utility and common sense. In a nutshell, we now have a Drill Regulation which contemplates a regiment of three battalions of four companies each, while a regiment now has ten companies. This formation has been discarded by every nation except the Chinese, and it is more than probable that by this time even they have fallen into the line of modern organization.

R. B. J.

SOCIETIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of Oct. 17, I find the following in your correspondence: "The real question at issue between the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution are those of membership, qualification, records and methods of organization."

Will you permit me to demur? "The real question" between the two societies is whether seceders from a society, who organize a new society, can expect the old society to unite with their new society upon demand, simply because their objects are one and the same? The question would arise between any two clubs, social, political or of any other sort. The S. R. did not elect officers, or pass resolutions, or make by-laws to suit certain of its members. These members seceded and formed the S. A. R. The S. A. R. now desires a union with the S. R. The S. R. replies: No individual who applies to us for membership, if he satisfies the requirements, will be rejected because he is or has been a member of the S. A. R. But a society which includes those who once left us because "disappointed in our recognition of their own peculiar virtues," cannot expect to be taken as a whole into our society.

Is there anything in this unconsonant with propriety, or with the general rules governing men in associations, clubs or societies?

Is there any club of gentlemen in the world in which membership can be obtained, not by application, but by organizing another club with similar objects, and then demanding to be taken in or united with, as a whole?

What club or society in the world will delegate to others the right to pronounce upon the qualifications of those whom it invites to or who apply for membership? The idea is absurd.

Whenever, in any State of the Union, a society of descendants of revolutionary sires is formed, that society is, I suppose, at perfect liberty to affiliate, or unite, or coalesce with any other society it sees fit. But will that society unite or coalesce upon the order or command of some other society elsewhere, simply because that other society declares that it is organized upon the same lines and with the same purposes? And how about the doctrine of *persona grata*. If for no other reason than this doctrine the Society of the Sons of the Revolution will properly, I think, refuse to unite with the S. A. R. if thereby it shall re-admit those who, without reason or pretext, or with any motive except their own wish to be officers of something, made all the trouble, stirred up all the strife, and made themselves obnoxious, not to say ridiculous, in the matter.

Whenever these matters are discussed, I notice that the S. A. R. make a great ado about the fact that a society called the Sons of Revolutionary Sires was organized in California prior to the date of the incorporation of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. May I be permitted to inquire what that has to do with the case?

JUSTA.
New York, November 3, 1891.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following enlisted men have successfully passed examination for acting hospital stewards and will be assigned to the posts named: A. J. A. Fredholm, Fort Riley, Kas.; George A. Hartford, Fort Yates, N. D.; George Giland, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; R. Monoton Dene, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Wm. Becker, Fort Wayne, Mich.; R. N. Lamb, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Emil Walter, Fort Riley, Kas.; Walter Newburn, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Geo. G. Roberts, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Henry Johnson, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

The detail of Court-martial for the trial of Major Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Art., on charges of duplication of pay accounts, is being made up at the War Department. Col. Ewell S. Otis, 20th Inf., will be president of the Court, which will convene in New York City Dec. 2.

A retiring board having found Capt. Francis M. Gibson, 7th Cav., incapacitated for further service, leave is extended him until further orders.

1st Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, 3d Cav., granted further extension of sick leave for one year.

THE Richmond Despatch urges the Southern States to vote a pension for Mrs. Jefferson Davis, as it deems it "nothing but fair and proper that we should put her upon the same footing that the United States places the widows of its Presidents."

THE G. A. R. authorities of New York State have recommended that the National Government take Mt. McGregor for a Government sanitarium for consumptive soldiers, thus securing also the Drexel cottage, which is now supported by the G. A. R.

To the philanthropist and humanitarian it will, we think, be a source of gratification to learn from the Kansas City Times that the prisoners at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, are making preparations for a great concert and entertainment on Thanksgiving Day.

GENERAL JOHN PALMER, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., has issued an order that every Grand Army post must appoint a committee to collect money from the members for the National Memorial Hall to be erected at Decatur, Ill.

THE European situation this week is somewhat warlike. Germany is ordering large numbers of portable tents and the Russian Minister of War "has ordered the utmost despatch in filling old Berlin cartridges with smokeless powder."

The military * * can never be an exception to that rule of other professions, which requires in their most brilliant ornaments something more than the rough practical knowledge which every useful member must possess.—Chesney.

B. ACK. STARR & FROST.

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MAJOR WIRT DAVIS, U. S. A., Inspector of Small
Arms Practice, Department of Dakota, in a recent
report makes, among other sensible recommendations,
these: That fire firing be made obligatory,
and that additional ammunition for this practice be
allowed, and that some specific portion of the tar-
get year be devoted to estimating distances, and
that reports of the results attained be required. To
estimate distances correctly, says Major Davis, is
essential for officers, non-commissioned officers and
men, and rifle or carbine firing should go hand in
hand with estimating distance drill.

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THE ARMOR PLATE TRIALS.

THE armor plate trials have been concluded, and
the Navy Department is now in possession of all
the information that is deemed necessary for a
proper understanding as to the policy to be pur-
sued in the manufacture of armor for actual use on
the ships undergoing construction. Eight plates
were to have been represented in the series of tri-
als commenced on Oct. 31, but owing to a defect in
the manufacture of the Carnegie low carbon steel,
Harveyized, and high carbon nickel, Harveyized, it
has been decided to withdraw these two plates from
the contest.

The data furnished by the six plates fired at is
considered quite sufficient for the purposes of the
Department. Indeed the Department definitely de-
cided to proceed with the manufacture of the high
carbon nickel steel plates immediately after the tri-
al of the three plates. The trials of the other three
plates concluded on Saturday last further empha-
sized the wisdom of this course, and at the same
time gave encouragement to the ordnance officials
to proceed with the further development of the
Harvey process of surface hardening.

The wonderful resistance qualities shown by the
Bethlehem high carbon nickel steel Harveyized plate
—that is, the one half that was properly treated—
leaves little room for doubt that this is the coming
plate, but pending its further development to se-
cure uniformity and economy in the method of
treatment, the department has, and wisely, too,
authorized the two armor plate contractors—the
Bethlehem Iron Works and Carnegie, Phipps and
Co.—to proceed at once with the manufacture of
high carbon nickel steel plates, which, it has been
conclusively shown, are the best plates extant, and
which are unquestionably more than a match for
any 6 inch shot that can be fired against them under
the most extreme conditions. This is something
that cannot be said of any other plate of the same
thickness at present forming the side armor of any
ship afloat.

Future experiment in the armor plate line will
be in the further development of the Harvey pro-
cess. The inventor has already taken out patents
designed to secure evenness in hardening, and
cheapness in applying the treatment. An analysis
of the results of the three Harveyized plates fig-
uring in the two trials shows conclusively that the
lack of uniformity is due to irregular chilling. In
the low carbon plain steel, Harveyized, the top of
the plate was manifestly harder than the bottom.
This was accounted for at the time by the fact that
the plate being held perpendicularly received the
spray of cold water at the top, the discharged water
from the upper portion of the spray, running down
over the heated plate, was itself heated, and thus
protected the lower portion of the plate from the
chilling effect of the lower portion of the spray.
This is the same way the high carbon nickel Har-
veyized plate was treated, except that the right
side of the plate was at the top when the spraying
was done, and thus received the first effect of the
ice water, which doubtless accounts for its superior
qualities in that portion of the plate. The low car-
bon nickel steel, Harveyized, made by Carnegie, is
the only one of the three Harveyized plates that
showed a fair degree of uniformity. The four
6 inch shots fired at this plate varied little in pene-
tration. This plate was uniformly chilled. Thus
it seems pretty evident that the cooling liquid must
be applied simultaneously to all parts of the plate,
and this can doubtless be easily done by laying the
plate horizontally and spraying from above and
below. This is a matter easy to overcome. What
the Department is most anxious about is to find an
economical method for applying the Harvey treat-
ment. It is hoped to introduce the carbon on one
side of the ingot prior to any forging. If this can
be done a great deal of time and nine-tenths of the
entire cost incident to the new treatment will be
saved.

The relative merits of the forged and rolled plates
were shown to some extent by the trials just fin-
ished, though the difference of carbon between the
Bethlehem high carbon nickel tried Oct. 31, and
the Carnegie high carbon nickel tried Nov. 14, and
the difference in the quality of the 8 inch projec-
tiles used against these two plates, diminishes some-
what the value of the comparison. There was a
remarkable closeness between the two plates in the
matter of penetration with the 6 inch shots, which
were the same in each instance. In the Carnegie
high carbon nickel the penetrations were as fol-
lows: 12½, 10½, 12, 11½, and with the 8 inch shot
at the centre, 9½. The Bethlehem high carbon
nickel steel showed the following penetrations: 13,
25, 10.07, 12.75, 10.37, and with the 8 inch 16.50.
There were more cracks in the Carnegie plates than
in the Bethlehem, due, doubtless, to the greater
amount of carbon, there being 44 per cent. of car-
bon in the Carnegie, against 38 in the Bethlehem.

An examination of the back of the plates by the
official board on Nov. 19th fully confirmed them in
their opinion as to the superiority of the high car-
bon nickel steel plate, Harveyized, over all others.
No trace of the two shots fired at the right hand
side of this plate was visible, except a slight dis-
coloration of the metal. There was no bulging.
The bulging caused by the other three shots was
much less than any of the other plates, it not being
over one inch in diameter in either case. The wood
backing was practically uninjured. The crack in
left hand side was through the plate, but the piece
did not fall apart from the backing.

The high carbon nickel plate showed more bulg-
ing and more damage to the wood backing. The
crack in the lower left hand corner was so bad as
to cause the piece to drop from the plate upon the
removal of the backing.

The low carbon nickel, Harveyized, showed still
more bulging and damage to the backing, but the
cracks were slight.

The official board is now engaged upon its re-
port, which, it is anticipated, will place the plates
in the following order of merit: Bethlehem high
carbon nickel steel, Harveyized, No. 1; Bethlehem
high carbon nickel steel, untreated, No. 2; Carnegie
high carbon nickel steel, untreated, No. 3; Carnegie
low carbon nickel, Harveyized, No. 4; Bethlehem
low carbon nickel steel, untreated, No. 5; and

Bethlehem low carbon plain steel, Harvey's, No. 6.

The Department is quite well satisfied with these results, as they show that both firms can turn out nickel steel plates of the best quality, and entirely suitable for all the purposes of the Navy.

The details of the trials on Saturday last are given elsewhere.

THE CONDITION OF CHINA.

AMID the flood of ignorant twaddle upon Chinese affairs which pours through the daily press of all countries, it is a pleasure to read a careful and judicious summary of the conditions which have produced the recent disorders in that country. Such a summary is given by Sir Thomas Wade in the *Edinburgh Review* for October. This experienced diplomat rejects the hasty theory that the late riots in the valley of the Yang-tse were caused by opposition to the missionaries, and points out that "the real cause of the disturbances in China is human suffering from one cause or another." We see that badness of trade, insufficient crops and desolating floods, added to discontent among the officials on account of their poor and irregular pay have brought China to the eve of an insurrection, when political agitators feel able to talk openly of a change of dynasty and of a general expulsion of foreigners.

The dullness of trade he alludes to is the falling off in profits from tea growing due to the competition of India and Ceylon and the inveterate carelessness of the Chinese in allowing the quality of their product to run down as soon as it was threatened by competition. This cause of dissatisfaction affects a population of 100,000,000 people, living in the very valley which has witnessed the disorders. There, too, occurred the great floods of five years ago, the effects of which continue and will be felt for years to come.

Even the discontent among officials involves the foreigners, for it is partly caused by the collection at the treaty ports of certain inland customs called "likin," which, when collected in the interior, formed a valuable cash resource of the local governments, but now goes to the Imperial coffers in Peking. The collection at the treaty ports is an imitation of foreign methods, and in fact is insisted upon by foreigners, who see their trade threatened by the repeated imposition of duties at every provincial frontier. Its effect is to aggrandize the Imperial power and wealth, and thus the throne and the foreigner are joined in the minds of officials as the cause of their own deprivation.

The writer considers that the central government has been strengthened materially by its seagoing fleet and the introduction of foreign drill in a portion of the army, but that the Imperial family does not exhibit men of individual ability, while on the other hand it is served by Chinese as astute and able as any dynasty has ever had. These native officials also are loyal, unless the well known Chang Chi-tung, whose seat of government is in the turbulent district, is to be excepted.

As to secret societies, the author points out that they have existed for centuries, that they have often fomented disturbances, and that their efforts in rebellion have invariably failed. "No dynasty," he says, "has ever been overthrown by the machinations of a secret society." Still he does not depreciate the injurious results of this secret organization, which has been concerned in the late troubles and which is undoubtedly managed by men of the official class.

The idea that the people are dissatisfied with monarchy is derided. They have no thought of any other system, and while the reigning family is Manchu, the great mass of officials, high and low, are Chinese. The government of China is Chinese in its principles, its organization and its personnel.

We can give but a few of the points contained in this elaborate paper, which is the only one we have seen that presents a discriminating view of the present situation in China. The author reaches two conclusions that are important—one is that the Chinese have valuable forces in their sea-going navy and in that portion of the land forces which has had foreign drill, and that both of these elements are in the hands of officials loyal to the throne. He also shows that the interests of for-

eign nations must bind them to the established government, since nothing is to be expected from a successful rebellion, and the dynasty has both the power and the will to repress insurrection, if not lesser disorder.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

In receiving the Chilean Minister at Washington the other day, President Harrison took occasion to make a very explicit declaration of the position of the United States with reference to Chili. He called attention to the fact that the United States aims to maintain the friendliest relations with all its neighbors, and to exert its influence always on the side of peace. When war arises it preserves a strict and honorable neutrality. During the Chilean complications it was as emphatic in its refusal to allow an American ship to carry Balmaceda's silver out of Valparaiso as it was to avoid giving aid to his enemies. The questions involved in the conflict were Chilean, and the American Government had nothing to do with them. Non-intervention was its only policy, and when excitement has been allayed in Chili the honorable and painstaking efforts of the United States to fulfil the obligations of neutrality will be appreciated. The speech was perhaps not strictly in accord with diplomatic standards, because its meaning and purpose could not possibly be misunderstood.

The New York Sun of November 14 has a very clear and forcible statement of "the truth about Chili." It shows that the question of the *Itata* is a strictly judicial one, that the vessel was surrendered voluntarily, and that the Congressional party, now that they are in power, would, no doubt, be glad to maintain the position we assumed in this case. For the cutting of the American cable near Iquique, the revolutionists have nobody but themselves to blame. The unequivocal denial by Admiral Brown of the stories told concerning him disposes of that canard. The revolutionists were glad enough to take advantage of Minister Egan's assertion of the right of asylum when they were in trouble, and have no cause of complaint now. The charges that Mr. Egan made improper contracts with the Balmaceda Government have no other basis than the knowledge of the measures avowedly taken for the purpose of advancing the interests of American citizens, which naturally gave umbrage to the English residents, who have come to look upon Chili as a sort of commercial dependency of Great Britain. In conclusion the Sun says: "We observe, finally, that at the date, Sept. 30, when our correspondents wrote, it was news in Chili that Mr. Egan had made himself so objectionable to the Junta that his removal would be demanded. The provisional government had then been in power nearly two months, yet, although there was undoubtedly a strong popular feeling against Americans in general, there had never been the slightest intimation from an official source that Mr. Egan's recall was to be asked for. The truth about Chili seems to be that we have never given any cause for the hostility which found vent in the outrageous attack on the seamen of the cruiser *Baltimore*, and that the feeling of animosity is largely fomented by Englishmen who dread American encroachments on their commercial monopoly."

Concerning Minister Egan, Acting Rear Admiral Geo. Brown, U. S. N., who has just reached San Francisco in the cruiser *San Francisco*, says: "He conducted himself through the entire trouble with the dignity demanded by his position. No man situated as he was could have done more." The Admiral makes a further denial of the stories of his having given information to Balmaceda, and the other lies that have given British and American sympathizers with Chili so much comfort.

The lycums provided for in General Orders No. 80, current series, are now in full swing at many of our military posts, and bid fair to relieve the monotony of the coming winter. Our latest information is that the majority of post commanders have taken hold of the matter with a zest, and that there will be no slackness in the execution of the orders of the War Department in this matter. The Army schoolmaster is not abroad just at present, but finds plenty of work cut out for him at home.

GENERAL FLAGLER in his annual report forcibly comments upon a grievance common to all officers who are required to purchase supplies of any kind. The picayune business of compelling them to purchase the most trivial articles in open market makes it difficult for them to deal with the more substantial business houses. "In some cases, when induced by personal solicitation to make bids, they are generally above the prices at which they sell similar materials over their counters to any customers. Again, there are many special and patented articles required which it is well known only one person has for sale and which are of such small value that no one else could undertake the expense of producing them, and the formalities of taking bids are regarded by dealers as foolishness. This and the cumbersome routine of taking bids for other small articles brings the purchasing officers into contempt and has the effect of taking the business from the best dealers and relegating it to special dealers, who take advantage of the state of affairs to charge excessive prices, and in this and in other ways cause the Government to suffer unnecessary and very considerable loss."

THREE officers of the Army have recently been recommended by retiring boards for retirement—Capt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav.; Post Chaplain S. M. Merrill, and Major P. Middleton, Medical Department. In the case of Lieut. Edward L. Fletcher, 13th Inf., and Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav., the boards found that their disability was not of a permanent character. 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, 8d Cav., was found incapacitated, but as the board expressed the opinion that there is a prospect of his recovery, he will not be retired for the present. There are two cases before boards that have not yet been heard from. These are Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor and Post Chaplain John D. Parker. There are eight vacancies on the limited list; hence some retirements may soon be looked for.

THE revision of the naval signal book, which was commenced by Commander C. M. Chester and about three-fourths finished before his detachment from the Bureau of Navigation, will be concluded by Commander Charles M. Thomas, who has become quite an adept in work of this character, as is shown by the clever manner in which he brought the new naval drill regulations to an early and successful issue. He will be assisted by Lieutenant R. T. Mulligan.

THE letter we publish on the subject of the Soudan expedition to relieve Gen. Gordon is by an American gentleman, a cousin of Gen. Frank Wheaton of our Army, and a grandson of Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb. Mason Bey was one of the Americans who went to Egypt in 1865 with Gen. C. P. Stone, and he is the only one still retained in the service of the Khedive, who, for conspicuous service in 1885 gave him the rank and title of "Bey." He was the governor of the post of Massowati and the adjacent country in 1884. While in the Service he also acted as the Khedive's Ambassador to the Kingdom of Zion and signed the treaty of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia, after which he remained for several months on the Abyssinia frontier as the Khedive's special commissioner for the eastern Soudan. He was director general of the Egyptian land and revenue survey until it was discontinued in 1888, since when he has been on waiting orders. In what he says concerning the failure of the British relief expedition he speaks with the authority of a thorough knowledge of the Soudan and the circumstances of the expedition.

THE Navy Department has received information of the death of Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph Marthor, which occurred on board the *Palos* at Shanghai, on Wednesday, Nov. 18. He entered the Navy as a seaman Oct. 1, 1861, and served as such in the South Atlantic squadron until May 20, 1863, when he was appointed act.-master's mate. He was in active service all through the war, receiving promotion to act.-ensign Oct. 26, 1863, and act.-master Aug. 5, 1864. He was commissioned ensign March 12, 1866; master, Dec. 18, 1866; lieutenant, March 21, 1870, and lieut.-comdr. July 1, 1882.

CONGRESSMAN LONGJAW (at Western hotel):—"I want to put up at your hotel; I'm Congressman." CLERK—"Wal, ef yer a Congressman, ye bet ye'll put up, an' that in advance, too, ef ye stay hur!"

EDWARD WAKEFIELD contributes to the New York Herald an excellent sketch of the past and present of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. He says: "The Duke is now a widower of seventy-two, a fine specimen of an old soldier, nearly six feet two inches high, and not far short of three hundred pounds in weight, very florid in the face, with a jolly red nose and great honest blue eyes and snow white hair, mustache and side whiskers. He is one of the best dressed men in Europe and he drives first rate horses in the best sort of carriages. * * Among his friends, whose name is legion, he is the most unaffected good fellow, and even in the street, to a perfect stranger who recognizes him from his portraits and salutes him frankly, the Duke can no more help giving a friendly and hearty greeting to as from one man to another than he could help spurring into the jaws of hell at Alms, or rollicking home to his old wife after a banquet at Gloucester House, or doing anything else that is natural to a whole-souled, single-minded gentleman. The Duke has some good old English vices. He swears like a trooper, and he calls a spade a spade. He does it on his own account and not by proxy. At a review the men strain their ears to pick up a few new and original oaths, and the Duke's are always the most fashionable in the canteen. Nobody likes him the worse for this."

THE STORY OF SHERMAN'S INSANITY.

SPEAKING of a recently published letter by Gen. Halleck, dated Dec. 2, 1861, to Gen. McClellan, declaring Gen. Sherman to be mentally upset the N. Y. Tribune says: "The first publication of Sherman's alleged lunacy was made as early as October 20 of the same year. The author of the article was Henry Villard, then a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald. He had arranged with the Herald to establish quarters for that paper in the South to report the battles from that side of the conflict. He applied to Sherman for permission to pass through to the South, but Sherman threatened to shoot Villard as a spy if he attempted to pass. Sherman's mind was incapable of recognizing the advantage to the Government of having a man like Villard representing a paper like the Herald in the Southern lines. Villard left Louisville, where this took place, and going to Cincinnati wrote Sherman down as a lunatic."

This is near the truth, but it is not the exact fact. On the occasion of a meeting of one of the Army societies in Louisville, Gen. Sherman invited the Editor of the JOURNAL to accompany him to Louisville in his private car. Army reminiscences beguiled the way, and on arrival in Louisville Gen. Sherman took the room at the Galt House, occupied by him when on duty in Louisville during the early days of the war. The location recalled the experience of those earlier days, and we were entertained until far into the evening with Sherman's story of the circumstances leading to the report of his insanity. Secretary Cameron, of the War Department, had come to Sherman in that very room, bringing with him a troop of followers. When he asked the General to describe the situation of things in his command he was told that the communication would be of a very confidential nature, and there were too many persons present. "Oh," answered the Secretary, "these are all friends of mine." They proved to be newspaper correspondents, and when Sherman told of his need of 75,000 or even 100,000 men to accomplish what was expected of him they sent out the story of his insanity. The General did not put the responsibility for this upon any one correspondent, but Henry Villard, who was of the party, subsequently told us that he made the statement in a private letter to Murat Halstead, who, in his usual impulsive way, spread it upon the four winds of heaven. Mr. Villard may have subsequently repeated the statement in his correspondence. It was Halstead and not Villard who was originally responsible for making it public. We have heard from others that Gen. Sherman was at that time in an unusually nervous state, and his manner was never one of repose. This, coupled with the judgment directed against him by the ignorant and foolish expectations of that day concerning military possibilities, easily accounts for the story of his insanity. But it is to be remembered that at the same period Gen. McDowell, who never in his life took an alcoholic drink, or so much as a cup of tea or coffee, was openly charged with drunkenness. This we have always ascribed to a certain thickness of speech that was one of McDowell's peculiarities.

LEWIS M. HAUPT, C. E., says of the Galveston Harbor Works: "After more than 20 years of experiments, frequent changes of commanding officers, several modifications of plans, the expenditure of \$2,273,111.66 to June 30, 1890, and more than a quadrupled estimate of cost to complete, it may be said that the injuries caused by the works are greater than the benefits, and that the difficulties in the way of securing a deep water channel over the outer bar have been greatly increased rather than diminished, while it is proposed to apply \$6,200,000 to a continuation of these experiments on a plan which must prove fatal. Such is believed to be a frank, though greatly abridged, statement of the problem of securing deep water at Galveston, as it exists to day."

THE Army and Navy Gazette describes a conversation between two heroes of the Crimea at the Balaclava dinner, which winds up as follows: "Do you think our chaps would do as well to-day as they did 37 years ago?" "I do! Every bit as well; but they must be cavalry, mind, and nothing else: no Mounted Infantry rot." "You are right. Two things are pretty certain—Mounted Infantry could not have broken the Russian horse; Mounted Infantry would not have charged the Russian guns." "Well, if we had had Mounted Infantry, we should not have had a Balaclava clasp, nor have had the name to add to our victories."

FOUGET DE L'ISLE, the author of the "Marsellaise," or the "Chant de Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin," is buried at Choisy-le-Roi, outside of Paris, and the inhabitants of that locality propose to inaugurate a grand centennial celebration for next year, in honor of the first sounding of the stirring notes of his chant in 1792. We have heard Rachel, who was no musician, sing or chant it over and over again, and her rendering of it showed how little the music has to do with its effect in arousing impassioned Frenchmen.

THOSE who may have occasion for the professional services of John A. Church, E. M., whose announcement appears elsewhere, can entrust their business to him with the absolute assurance that their interests are safe in his hands. He has the professional equipment of thorough training and large experience, and he is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, whose statements can be accepted without a question or qualification.

THE Chicago papers tell how Inspector General W. Hubbard of the city police compelled a meeting of crazy anarchists to hoist the American flag, under penalty of shutting up the meeting:

"I say that the United States flag must be hoisted or this meeting shall stop," replied Inspector Hubbard. "You have too great a display of red, and your remarks are an insult to America and her flag." "Do you want the American flag?" roared a man standing on a chair a short distance away.

"Another remark of that order," shouted Inspector Hubbard, "and I will clear this hall."

Chicago Camp No. 1 Illinois Division Sons of Veterans have passed resolutions most earnestly and emphatically protesting against all public display of the flags of foreign nations, except those upon buildings used by the ambassadors, consuls and other official representatives of nations having diplomatic relations with the United States, and against the carrying of such foreign flags in society, State and national parades. These are symptoms of the awakening of a healthy public sentiment upon the subject of maintaining the ascendancy of national ideas in this country. In the same line is the letter recently addressed by the Adjutant General of the Army to the Presidents of State Military Colleges, requiring them to show due respect for the national flag on all occasions where the United States is represented by one of its military officers detailed for duty at the college.

GENERAL ALEXANDER WEBB has put into print a very interesting letter addressed to him by General H. J. Hunt, and one of the last letters Hunt wrote. He states that he was by no means a favorite with Meade and was rarely consulted by him and is thoroughly impartial. Speaking in this frame of mind General Hunt says of the Battle of Gettysburg:

As I have studied this battle because I have written about it and had to study it, Meade has grown and grown upon me. * * Meade was suddenly placed in command. From that moment on his acts and intentions, as I can judge of them, were just what they ought to have been, except perhaps in his order to attack at Falling Waters on the morning of the 13th, and especially on the 14th of July, when his corps commanders reported against it, and I was then in favor of the attack, so I can't blame him. He was right in his orders as to Pipe Creek; right in his determination under certain circumstances to fall back to it; right in pushing up to Gettysburg after the battle commenced; right in remaining there; right in making his battle a purely defensive one; right, therefore, in taking the line he did; right in not attempting a counter-attack at any stage of the battle; right as to his pursuit of Lee. Rarely has more skill, vigor, or wisdom been shown under such circumstances as he was placed in, and it would, I think, belittle his grand record of that campaign by a formal defence against his detractors, who will as surely go under as will this show story. I am bold enough to believe that had the Rapidan campaign been conducted by him free from the trammels of the higher headquarters, it would have been better for the A. P., and for the country, but of this you need say nothing. I haven't finished my study of it yet.

H. J. HUNT.

THE London Globe describes how an impromptu search light played an important part in the defence of Iquique, Chili, against the forces of Balmaceda. It was erected on an island about 1,000 yards from the shore by Mr. J. Acton Lomax, an engineer of the Thomas-Houston Company. He made a cable of odd pieces of copper wire and telephone wire, and used one 1,200 candle-power arc lamp, with an old search-light mirror borrowed from the engineer of the insurgent vessel *Cochrane*; and the result was quite satisfactory. At this juncture, however, the Congressional Government expressed a disinclination to pay for the work that had been carried out, and was only brought to reason when a Balmacedan torpedo-boat found its way into the harbor by night and played tremendous havoc with the ironclads. After this scare the work was speedily paid for, and the search light kept burning every night. A code of signals was arranged with the Congressional boats, who all showed certain lights when passing through the beam. At length one night two craft were observed which gave no responding signal. These were, undoubtedly, torpedo launches from the Presidential steamship *Condell* stealing into the harbor. The light was kept steadily upon them, and under its exposing rays they were compelled to turn about and make for the open sea. After this experience the search light was kept working nightly, but the enemy made no further attempt to enter the harbor.

THE London correspondent of the New York Times, referring to the fact that Count von Waldersee will probably be restored to the position of Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, says: "Emperor William has been, with some reluctance, brought to see its necessity. He began his reign with ecstatic visions of being a great military genius—another Frederick the Great or Napoleon—and took it for granted that when a war eventually came he would personally lead the German forces, and even those of his allies as well. It has taken a lot of hard and at times discouraging labor to get this notion out of his head. Matters culminated when, in the autumn manoeuvres in Silesia last year, William made a very serious error with the troops he was commanding, and the Chief of Staff, as in duty bound, commented on it in his critique. This made William so angry that he said things which rendered Waldersee's retirement necessary in self-respect. Ever since then pressure has been put on William, in all prudent and available ways, to make him see he had behaved foolishly, and that unless the Army was given to Waldersee, in whom alone it had confidence, the gravest calamities might result."

INSPECTOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. BURTON, U. S. Army, in his recent annual report says: "Concerning the treatment of the soldier, the remark is within bounds, and entirely justified if asserted, that with in the history of the Army there never was a period heretofore when the enlisted man was better cared for, his interests more zealously guarded or his treatment better calculated to foster all his manly instincts than obtains at the present time." Of course there will always be a few "kicks," no matter what may be done, but it is gratifying to be able to state that the species is now largely in the minority and is fast dying out. The barrack room is the place where these growlers usually get in their pernicious work upon the young soldier, but if non-commissioned officers in charge of squad rooms are especially careful in this direction, and effectually squelch these stirrers up of mischief and discontent, and see to it that at all times decency of conduct and speech is maintained, much good will result.

A DESPATCH from Rio Grande City reports the recent arrest in Mexico of Captain John G. Bourke, 31 U. S. Cavalry, and a U. S. Deputy Marshal. They had gone there on a brief visit, under an official permit, but, says the despatch, a drunken militiaman, a State ranger, arrested them on suspicion and would listen to no explanation. They were kept under guard three hours, thence taken to Agua Leques, disarmed and taken before the Judge, who treated them considerably. They were then sent to Cerralvo. There it became evident they were held as revolutionary suspects, on information given by the ranger. At Cerralvo the Guards Major caused them much anxiety, and Capt. Bourke wired their arrest to Consul General Sutton at London, who answered that he had taken prompt measures for their release. They were told by the Judge that they would be released in the morning, but the prisoners insisted on immediate release, which was granted at 5:30 P. M., without any apologies from the officials. They reached Mier Nov. 14, where they sought Gen. Lorenzo Garois, who expressed great regret for the arrest, and stated that all the parties engaged in it would be punished, the ranger especially.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA is to construct a line of forts along the Chinese frontier.

The London *Chronicle's* Shanghai correspondent says: "Quietude prevails here, but in Hunan the natives are seething with discontent and are likely to break into revolt at any moment. No indemnity will be paid to Europeans who suffered in the Ichang riots. The malcontents are aware that the Pekin government has no real disposition to satisfy Europe and further troubles are inevitable. Li Hung Chang's policy is to embroil the Powers one with another. I am able to confirm the report of the existence of an agreement by which the Japanese fleet will assist the Chinese in case of need. Japanese vessels are already coming to Chinese waters. The American admiral has left in the cruiser *Charleston* for Honolulu. He has been from the first very bellicose toward the Chinese officials, and has not concealed his belief that extreme measures are necessary. It is understood that under the cover of the protection of Americans he will seize Honolulu in the name of his Government."

The *Tribune* says: "The English of all parties hear with pleasure that the terms of reference between the Bering Sea troubles have been agreed upon between England and the United States. There is no Mr. Godkin among the Gladstonians, and they welcome the settlement in the interest of their own country, even though Lord Salisbury got the credit of it. They themselves give him the credit of it fairly. Most journals handle the matter briefly and sensibly, in the spirit which has led to arbitration, the spirit which alone makes arbitration possible. But the greatest of them all thinks the agreement for arbitration a suitable occasion for reopening the whole controversy, and reopening it in an acrimonious temper, with fresh attacks on Mr. Blaine, in the Godkin vein. The Englishman, however, little as he likes Mr. Blaine or his diplomacy, is less unconvicted of speech than the mongrel American. His object seems to be to get possession of the ear of the arbitrators. He cannot even now be content to let the case be argued before them on its merits."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The German Army canteens, buckles and cartridge shells are to be made of aluminum, according to a despatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., which states that 500 tons of aluminum has been ordered from there for their manufacture, and for the cups, cartouches boxes and knapsack frames.

Le Yacht reports the trial in July last on the Polygone du Hoc of 12 C. M. (472) inch Canet q. f. guns with 46½ pound projectiles, and 12½ pounds of powder, and 15cm. (59 inch), with 88½ pound projectiles and 21½ pounds of powder. Against a fixed target the smaller gun fired 11 rounds in 108 seconds and the larger 10 rounds in 92 seconds. The initial velocities of the projectiles varied from 2,400 to 2,493 feet.

One of the next important events in Naval Ordnance matters will be the trial of the first 12-inch gun built at the Washington Navy Yard and intended for the *Monterey*. This formidable weapon is now at the Indian Head Proving Grounds and will be tried within a few days. "The 'statutory test' consists in firing ten rounds, full charges, as rapidly as practicable. The other ships to be provided with this calibre are the monitor *Puritan* with four of them and the *Texas* with two. The Army 12-inch gun weighs fifty-two tons to the Navy's forty-five tons. In length of bore the navy gun has an advantage of some two feet. The Army gun fires a 440 pound charge of powder; the Navy gun only 425 pounds. The Army projectile weighs 1,000 pounds to the Navy's 850 pounds. The Navy gun is expected to develop an initial velocity of 2,100 foot seconds; the Army gun was content with 1,850 foot seconds. The muzzle energy of each is practically the same. The Navy piece is to do its work on an interior pressure of 15 tons per square inch to the other's 16½ tons.

The Pratt and Whitney Works at Hartford, Conn. are at present at work on the Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns ordered for the revenue steamers *Rush* and *Corwin* in the Pacific. The forgings for the guns have been received from Midvale, Pa., and the work of fabrication is now in progress. Unless something unforeseen arises the new guns will be ready for shipment by next February. They are of the 6-pounder type. The new 6-pounder Hotchkiss gun for revenue steamer *Colfax* was shipped to that vessel during the past week. This gun was given one of the most severe firing tests any Hotchkiss gun in this country was ever subjected to. The pressures ran up to 15 tons to the square inch. A 35-pound breech-block was used during the proof-firing in lieu of the ordinary 51-pound block. For the present all Hotchkiss guns sent to revenue steamers are provided with the solid steel cone mounts. The batteries for vessels following those for the *Rush* and *Corwin* will undoubtedly be given recoil cylinders. There will be in consequence less strain on the decks.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE H. COOPER, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly Nov. 17 at his residence in Brooklyn of heart trouble. He was in his 71st year. Admiral Cooper joined the Navy as a midshipman in 1837, and did efficient service in boat expeditions during the Seminole war in Florida, and during the Mexican war, where he commanded a detachment of men at Point Isabel, Texas, under Major Monroe, U. S. Army. When the civil war broke out he was a lieutenant and was promoted commander in 1862. His service was distinguished, and at one time he was for seven weeks in command of the monitor *Sagamore* inside of Charleston Roads, on picket duty, acting in concert with the Army. After the war he held many responsible posts, attained the

grade of rear admiral in 1881, and was retired from active service in July, 1884. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. One son, Mason, who was an admiral in the Haytian Navy, died some months ago.

SAMUEL H. LOCKETT, who died at Bogota, U. S. Colombia, Oct. 12, 1891, entered the Military Academy from Alabama in 1854, was graduated, second in his class, in 1859, and was promoted to brevet 2d lieutenant Corps of Engineers. He resigned Feb. 1, 1861, and joined the Confederacy. Since the war he has held many important professional positions, and was a Colonel of Engineers in the Egyptian Army from July, 1875, to August, 1877.

GENERAL CHARLES NICHOLAS LACHETTE, a distinguished French officer, died a few days since at Paris.

DEEP sympathy is felt for Captain J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th U. S. Infantry, whose wife died at Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 23, the day after giving birth to a son.

WE regret to note the death Nov. 11, from pneumonia, of Harry Goodfellow, son of the late Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., who died Dec. 27, 1885.

MR. JOHN LUFF MAPES, a civil engineer, who died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, was a son of the late Major Charles Mapes, Paymaster, U. S. Army, and brother of the late Asst. Engr. Charles A. Mapes and Daniel T. Mapes, U. S. Navy.

A DESPATCH from West Liberty, Ohio, says: "Don Platt was buried Nov. 15 at Macosco. The ceremony was the simple service of the Catholic Church, and his remains were laid to rest in the family tomb without the least display of pomp; but the almost interminable line of carriages that followed the hearse to the grave told of the esteem in which he was held. Messages of condolence were received by the bereaved widow from editors, priests and statesmen."

LAST week we announced the marriage, Oct. 21, of Capt. C. S. Smith, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to Miss Emma Louise Northrop, and the death, at New York City, Nov. 12, of Mrs. Smith, the bride of a few days previous. The circumstances were particularly sad. On their wedding tour in New York, Mrs. Smith was taken down with diphtheria, which resulted in her death, and the afflicted husband, instead of taking a bride to Washington, D. C., to be welcomed by a host of friends, took her dead body there to be buried.

GENERAL AND MRS. ORLANDO M. POE have suffered a severe bereavement in the death of their eldest daughter, Mrs. Winifred Lee Fitzhugh, the wife of Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, of Alleghany, Pa. In October of last year our columns recorded the marriage of Mrs. Fitzhugh, and recently she became a happy mother. Now her bright hopes of usefulness in this world are ended and with them the joy she brought to the homes of her husband and her parents. Mrs. Fitzhugh was a young woman of unusually fine character, and there are many who deeply sympathize with her family in their grief at her early death.

MR. J. S. KNEEDLER, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 12, was the senior member of the firm of Kneedler, Patterson and Co., of Philadelphia. * * * At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Kneedler's health was not such as to enable him to perform active service, but his heart was with the North, and in his devotion to the Union he was generous to a fault. His time and means were largely devoted to the interests of the Sanitary Commission and to the hospitals for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Kneedler often said, with pride, that in the many contracts that he filled for the Government in the hour of need, he had never estimated to make one dollar of profit. Many persons connected with the Army have enjoyed Mr. Kneedler's hospitality, both at his country place at Chestnut Hill and at the cottage at Atlantic City. Without exception they will bear willing testimony to his noble Christian character and to the fact that he possessed to an eminent degree those qualities which endeared him to his fellow men. Full of years, but in the full possession of all his faculties, an honor to his generation, Mr. Kneedler has been called home.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

THE first of the new series of officers' hops which was held in Grant Hall last Tuesday evening, November 10, while much smaller than any of the informal hops which have been given this fall, was a very pleasant affair. The attendance was confined almost entirely to residents of the post by whom the dance was much enjoyed.

The good fortune which has attended the cadet football team in their contests this fall, deserted them last Saturday, and for the first time this season the academy team suffered defeat. Through no lack of hard work, pluck, nor of endurance, and through no want of encouragement from the spectators, was this the case, however. They found themselves matched against a team, some of the members of which had had years of experience at the game at which the greater number of the cadet team are still novices. It was stated that one of the Rutgers players had been fifteen years in the field. If this is correct, his experience at football covers a period, lacking a very few years, as long as the entire experience of life of not a few members of the cadet team. The game began at 3.15, at which time the players lined up as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Rutgers.
Ames.....	left end.....	Field
Moore.....	left tackle.....	Scudder
Gleason.....	left guard.....	Louis
Adams.....	center.....	Stegman
Clark.....	right guard.....	Bruere
Conrad.....	right tackle.....	Dyke
Barden.....	right end.....	Loud
Walker.....	quarter back.....	Ludlow
Pattison.....	right half back.....	Lindow, Gab.
Davison.....	left half back.....	Ludlow, Geo.
Mohie.....	full back.....	Dewitt

West Point.—Touchdowns, one by Ames; goals, one by Mohie; goals from field, 0; safeties, 0; total score, 0.

Rutgers.—Touchdowns, 4; goals, 3; goals from field, 1; safety, 0; total score, 27.

The ball was put in play by West Point. The first event of moment was a kick from the field scored by Rutgers, followed after a struggle in which the successful team was

hard pressed, by a touchdown, also scored by Rutgers, but no goal. West Point now succeeded after a desperate effort in bringing the play to the other end of the field, when Ames secured a touchdown and Mohie kicked the goal. Rutgers succeeded in capturing the ball, and in making a touchdown and goal before time was called. Score 15 to 6 in favor of Rutgers.

In the second half West Point adopted the tactics which proved so successful last Saturday, but without avail, as the attempt to "break the centre" proved utterly unsuccessful with Rutgers' impregnable centre. To the credit of the West Point team, be it said, that with defeat confronting them, for Rutgers scored a touchdown and goal shortly after the second half had begun, their play was kept up with the energy and determination which have always characterized it. To add to the gloomy outlook, at this portion of the game, Prince was forced to leave the field, having had his ankle sprained. Barden, who took his place, did splendidly but West Point was unable to prevent Rutgers securing a touchdown and goal shortly before time was called, at 4.45. Score—Rutgers, 27; West Point, 6.

The last game of the season will be played next Saturday afternoon with the team from the Pennsylvania Military Institute.

A paper will be read before the West Point branch of the Military Service Institute, by Prof. Charles W. Larned, on Thursday evening of the present week.

Mrs. Jno. S. Wise, mother of Cadet Wise, 3d Class; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Carson, of Washington, guests of Lieut. Carson, have been among recent visitors at the post.

A society of graduates of West Point has been incorporated with the title, the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy. The object is to cherish the memories of the Academy and to promote the fraternal fellowship of its graduates. The trustees are George S. Greene, New Jersey; George W. Cullum, Peter S. Mohie, Edgar W. Bass, Charles Braden, A. S. Webb, R. H. Hall, Loyall Farragut and S. E. Tallman, New York, and Z. B. Tower, Massachusetts.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. D. T.—The address of Assistant Surgeon Chas. Wilcox, U. S. A., is Ft. Gaston, Cal.

J. T.—Acting Hospital Steward Vane is No. 5 on the list for appointment as hospital steward.

A. J.—We have mailed you a "memorandum" which will show you clearly the scope of the several examinations for promotion.

C. D.—Capt. A. E. Miltimore, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., left the Service Aug. 25, 1890. We do not know his present address.

A. B.—Hospital stewards wear swords. Decision in Circular 4, A. G. O., of 1889, says: "The only case in which the sword has been abolished is in the case of company sergeants."

R. H. F.—A Board of Officers must determine whether or not your service has been faithful, as we do not know the offence for which you were tried. We cannot anticipate the report of the Board.

C. E. G. asks: Can a widow draw a pension with an honorable discharge from the late war? Ans.—Your question is inapplicable. Did the widow serve, and in what capacity, during the late war?

Cincinnati.—The law (Sec. 4821, R. S.) prescribes that every soldier of the Army of the United States who has served and may serve honestly and faithfully in the same shall be entitled to the rights and benefits of the Soldier's Home.

Lex.—Col. Guido N. Lieber is Assistant Judge-Advocate General, with rank of colonel, but he is also, and has been for a long time past, on duty as Acting Judge-Advocate General. This detail, however, does not carry with it any extra emolument. More's the pity.

Subscriber asks: "Where and by whom are mules for Army use bought?" Ans.—They are usually bought by a quartermaster of the U. S. Army under instructions from the Quartermaster-General, whose office is in Washington, D. C. There is no particular locality, but we understand that the best mules for Army use are purchased in the St. Louis market.

Centurion says: Referring to an act of Congress approved March 2, 1881, it appears that aides-de-camp are "ex-officio A. G.'s." If this status still obtains, they only, when present and for duty can be assigned the duties of the Asst. Adjt. Gen. of a department during his temporary absence. Can you inform me if any subsequent legislation has so altered their position, that although present for duty, and available, the commanding general of the department may, without reflecting on his aides or himself, as he appointed them, pass them by, and during the temporary absence of the adjutant general of the department assign his acting engineer officer, or other, to perform the duties? In other words may the aide, who by the legislation referred to is an "adjutant-general ex-officio," be continued indefinitely "ex-officio" while others are given the duties of the office, without interferences by outsiders? Ans.—The act of March 2, 1881, was to fix the peace establishment. It made no provision for assistant adjutant-generals, but required aides-de-camp to perform the duties as such in addition to their regular duties. The law is no longer in force.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held Dec. 2, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Capt. F. A. Field, formerly 11th U. S. Inf.; Comdr. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes, U. S. N.; Capt. S. A. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Inf.; Surg. Thomas Owens, U. S. N.; Paymr. H. T. Stancher, U. S. N., and Capt. W. T. Russell, C. E.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army has caused plans for a military chapel at Arlington, Va., to be prepared, an estimate of the amount required will be included in the Army Appropriation Bill to be submitted at the next session of Congress.

THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS.

In his annual report, Gen. Thos. L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, calls attention to the fact that ordnance staff seems for a time to have reached its limit, and foreign nations are already showing a tendency to discard their heaviest guns. He reasons from this that there is no prospect that an increase in the protection of guns will be required, and that the present is therefore a propitious time for building fortifications. Work is now in progress on the projects for the defence of Portland, Me.; Boston, New York, Washington, Hampton Roads and San Francisco. While these projects contemplate the use of turrets, shields, barbette batteries and mortar batteries, the work now under way are barbette batteries of concrete covered with sand, and the disappearing principle of mounting guns has been had in view of these designs. The estimates for fortifications for the next year amount to \$3,480,500, including \$2,647,000 for gun and mortar batteries, \$500,000 for purchase of land, \$17,000 for artesian wells at Fort Monroe and other items.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER EUGENE D. F. HRAID has resumed charge of the enlisted branch of the Bureau of Navigation, relieving Commander C. M. Thomas, whose valuable services Commodore Hamersay desires in connection with the revision of the naval signal book.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

Annual Report of Inspector General Barber.

GEN. THOMAS H. BARBER, Inspector General, in his annual report to Adjutant General Porter says of the annual inspection and muster:

The result of the inspection shows a general improvement. In most commands the advance has been marked. In a few cases progress has been slow and the organizations have little military merit. The standard by which the troops were judged is contained in circular No. 2, from General Headquarters, State of New York, dated February 12, 1890.

Following is the report of the standing of the organizations of the First Brigade, General Louis Fitzgerald:

12th Regiment—Col. Heman Dowd, commanding. Inspected April 27, 1891. Present, 591; absent, 74; total, 665. Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K are all reported up to the standard. Co. C, Captain Seiter, up to the standard in neatness, below the standard in military bearing; unsteadiness in ranks. Some of the line officers of this regiment were unfamiliar with the ceremony of inspection. The improvement in this regiment was very great.

7th Regiment—Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding. Inspected April 28, 1891. Present, 1,022; absent, 11; total, 1,033. All the companies up to the standard. This regiment surpassed its excellent record of the last two years.

22d Regiment—Col. John T. Camp, commanding. Inspected April 29, 1891. Present, 589; absent, 22; total, 611. All the companies up to the standard. Some of the lieutenants in this regiment were unfamiliar with the ceremony of inspection. The floor of the armory during drills and ceremonies should be cleared of members of the regiment not on duty and their guests. The galleries and seats around the drill hall are provided for spectators. No smoking should be allowed on the drill floor.

71st Regiment—Colonel Frederick Kopper, commanding. Inspected April 30th, 1891. Present, 551; absent, 49; total, 600. Companies A, F, G, H, I, K, below the standard. Co. B, Capt. Clinton H. Smith, up to the standard; a fine soldierly company. Co. C, Capt. Augustus T. Francis, below the standard in neatness; up to the standard in military bearing. Co. D, Capt. Wm. C. Clark, below the standard; this company was in very poor condition. Many officers of this regiment not familiar with the ceremony of inspection; floor soiled by the use of tobacco.

8th Regiment—Col. George D. Scott, commanding. Inspected May 1, 1891. Present, 380; absent, 100; total, 480. Co. B, Capt. Thomas M. Young, up to the standard. Co. C, D, E, F, G, H and I, below the standard. Many of the officers of this regiment were unfamiliar with the ceremony of inspection.

60th Regiment—Col. James Cavanaugh, commanding. Inspected May 4, 1891. Present, 717; absent, 162; total, 879. Co. I, Capt. Luke C. Quinn, up to the standard. Co. A, B, C, D, E, F and K, below the standard. Co. G, Capt. Stephen P. Ryan, below the standard in military bearing; up to the standard in neatness. Co. H, Capt. Patrick J. Morgan, below the standard, but closely approached it. Many officers of this regiment unfamiliar with the ceremony of inspection. Floor of the armory soiled by the use of tobacco.

9th Regiment—Col. William Seward, commanding. Inspected May 5, 1891. Present, 464; absent, 93; total, 550. Co. E, Capt. Jas. M. Macconelli, and Co. I, Capt. Chas. E. Kohlberger, up to the standard. Co. A and B, below the standard. Co. B, Capt. Henry Cleveland, Co. F, Capt. W. Marks, and Co. C, Capt. Henry Paret, below the standard, but closely approached it. Co. D, Capt. John D. Walton, up to the standard of neatness, a few men below the standard in military bearing. Co. G, Capt. Washington Willcocks, up to the standard with the exception of two or three men who were not neat. Co. K, Capt. J. N. Billings, below the standard in military bearing; up to the standard in neatness. Floor of armory clean. Many line officers of this regiment were unfamiliar with the ceremony of inspection. A great improvement over previous inspections.

Troop A—Capt. Charles F. Roe, commanding. Present, 93; absent, 10; total, 103. Up to the standard. An excellent cavalry school for the training of volunteer officers for active service.

1st Brigade Signal Corps—Capt. Albert Gallup; **1st Battery**, Capt. Louis Wendell, and **2d Battery**, Capt. David Wilson, all up to the standard.

SECOND BRIGADE, GEN. JAMES MCLELL.

13th Regiment—Col. David E. Austin. Inspected April 20, 1891. Present, 548; absent, 42; total, 590. Co. A, Capt. Wm. J. Collins; B, Capt. Chas. A. Denise; Capt. Abraham L. Earle, Jr.; C, Capt. John A. H. Drexel; up to the standard in military bearing and neatness. Co. C, Capt. Geo. D. Russell. Up to the standard with the exception of two or three men, whose brasses were not properly cleaned. Co. D, Capt. Chas. O. Davis. Up to the standard with the exception of two or three men, whose brasses were not properly cleaned, and whose equipments were not properly adjusted. Co. E, Capt. Wm. Kerby. Below the standard in military bearing and neatness. Co. F, Capt. Abraham L. Earle, Jr. Up to the standard in military bearing and neatness. Co. G, Capt. Wm. L. Watson. Up to the standard with the exception of two or three men, whose brasses were not properly cleaned, and who were unsteady in ranks at attention. Company I, Captain George G. Cochran. Up to the standard with the exception of a little unsteadiness in ranks at attention. Co. K, Capt. Chas. H. Luskomb. Up to the standard with the exception of two or three men, who were unsteady in ranks at attention. The captains and lieutenants of this regiment were not all familiar with the ceremony of inspection.

14th Regiment—Col. Harry W. Mitchell. Inspected April 21, 1891. Present, 494; absent, 57; total, 551. Co. A, Capt. John J. Dixon; B, 2d Lt. Harry J. McDermott. Below the standard in military bearing and neatness. Co. C, Capt. Gilbert Lloyd. Up to the standard in military bearing and proper adjustment of equipments, but below the standard in soldierly bearing in ranks at attention. Co. D, Capt. Hassell Nutt; E, Capt. Joa. K. Barlow. Below the standard in military bearing and neatness. Co. F, Capt. Thos. D. Henry. Up to the standard in military bearing and proper adjustment of equipments, but below the standard in soldierly bearing in ranks. Co. G, 1st Lt. Peter E. Erickson; H, Capt. John Nutt; K, Capt. Wm. F. Morris. Below the standard in soldierly bearing in ranks at attention. Co. I, Capt. Austin O. Crane. Up to the standard in military bearing and neatness. All the line officers of this regiment were not familiar with the ceremony of inspection. The average improvement in the several companies of this regiment has been very great.

23d Regiment. Col. John N. Partridge. Inspected April 23, 1891. Present, 500; absent, 23; total, 523. Co. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, all up to the standard.

32d Regiment—Col. Henry C. Clark. Inspected, April 23, 1891. Present, 347; absent, 17; total, 364. All the companies of this regiment were up to the standard in military bearing, but were totally deficient in military neatness, and showed an almost entire absence of proper tactical instruction. The floor of the armory was clean. Notwithstanding the severe report that it is necessary to make of this regiment, its improvement has been very great. Two years ago there was drunkenness in ranks, an absence of neatness and the floor of the armory was foul with the use of tobacco. The present commanding officer has accomplished much and gives evidence of a desire to raise this command to the required standard of efficiency.

47th Regiment—Col. John G. Eddy. Inspected, April 24, 1891. Present, 489; absent, 35; total, 524. All the companies of this regiment were up to the standard in military bearing. In military bearing they were up to the standard with the exception of a very few men in each company, who were unsteady in ranks at attention. The improvement in this regiment is marked. The commanding officer deserves credit for the work he has accomplished in the short time he has been in command.

The 3d Bat., Capt. Henry S. Riquin, and the 3d Brigade Signal Corps were up to the standard. The 17th Sep. Co., Capt. Thos. Miller, Jr., was below the standard.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. ROBT. SHAW OLIVER.

Of the other Separate Companies the following report is made: Up to the Standard—11th, 4th, 10th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 28th, 7th, 24th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 32d, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 21st, 20th and 6th Battery. Below the Standard—5th, 12th and 35th, 15th Sep. Co., Capt. Berthold Myers. Up to the standard, with the exception of three or four men with dirty brasses.

10th Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Fitch. Present, 234; absent, 15; total, 253. Co. A, B, C and D, all up to the standard.

FOURTH BRIGADE, GEN. PETER C. DOYLE.

4th Brigade—Gen. Peter C. Doyle. 29th, 30th, 33rd, 29th, 34th, 2d, 41st, 8th, 1st and 5th Battery, up to the standard. 45th and 46th Sep. Cos., below the standard.

74th Regiment—Lieut. Col. George A. Davis. Present, 339; absent, 23; total, 415. Co. A, B, C, D, E, F and G, all up to the standard. 43d Sep. Co., up to the standard.

65th Regiment—Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr. Present, 339; absent, 30; total, 423. Co. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, all up to the standard. 43d and 18th Sep. Cos., up to the standard. Two new companies have been mustered into the service and attached to this brigade, to be known as the 25th and 47th Sep. Cos., stationed at Tonawanda and Hornellsville, respectively. Also a new company has been mustered in and attached to the 74th Regt., Buffalo. These companies are not included in the foregoing report.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE PRACTICE.

INTERESTING DRILL IN ESTIMATING DISTANCES.

The annual competition of the distinguished marksmen of Massachusetts, at South Framingham on Oct. 24, shows how successful Col. W. L. Chase, I. G. of R. P., has been in his endeavor to make the rifle work of the Massachusetts troops progressive. His ambition has been to have Massachusetts lead in practical work, tending to increase the number of real efficient and introduce into the highest class of marksmanship the essential feature of capacity to direct fire in action, intelligently and effectively. On these lines his work has been systematic. The G. O. No. 2, covering target work for the current year, issued early in January, pretty well covered a fairly carefully matured course. In a subsequent G. O. No. 10, issued early enough in the season to be of use for range work, the principle is laid down to general efficiency, rather than individual distinction as the proper basis is to govern the State in handling forces to prepare them for effective service for the State. A regiment of reliable third class marksmen is better than a command composed of a few pot hunters and shooting machines, but with the larger percentage quite ignorant of their weapon of defence and offence. It is conceded that a man cannot afford the time and ammunition year after year to requalify in the highest class within his powers. But every man should fire year after year, and qualify in such class as he can and maintain his capacity to use the rifle. Any man who cannot qualify in the third class, make two fifteens out of a possible twenty-five, had better be out of the ranks than in them, if the troops be called upon for such service as liable to fall to volunteers. It is different in war, men are then under strict military discipline, there are details enough where weak shots can be utilized, and there is chance to force a man forward, and make him something of a marksman. For riot work, for street service, a higher order of fire discipline is imperative. Otherwise danger touches the maximum, and more injury may be done friends than foes.

Starting on these premises, Col. Chase's labors have been directed to improving the general efficiency. The aim was to introduce such special features as would stimulate in the best shots a higher order of marksmanship—a capacity to lead men and direct their fire intelligently. The method adopted for the distinguished marksmen competition is a very simple one, capable of application anywhere, peculiarly beneficial to volunteers, and the knowledge gained will be useful in the walks of daily life.

Seven shots were first fired at 200 yards in the off hand position; the same number at 500 and at 600 yards in any regulation position, and the men were trained in estimating distances in a preliminary skirmish practice at unknown distances. The judging distance drill does not ordinarily receive the attention its importance deserves. When the target ceases to be an unresisting one this will be found to be the most important part of the rifle man's training. There is little use in shooting never so accurately at the wrong distances. The skirmish line was advanced and the opposing force advanced to meet them, and both halt for the first test. The advance was then continued, and the opposing force laid down, as man would do in real action, for the second test. Then came the retreat of the skirmish line, while the opposing force knelt as in action. This was followed by an entire charge of front, and estimate where the next distance was judged under most trying conditions. The skirmish line after a brief movement forward and estimate withdrew as the opposing force withdrew, toward cover for the final estimate.

These seven halts gave very varying distances, with quick alternations calculated to develop the real knowledge of the competitors.

The following table shows the actual distances between the marksmen and the squad representing the supposed enemy at seven halts.

First halt, 880 yards; 2d, 150; 3d, 300; 4th, 405; 5th, 430; 6th, 550; 7th, 805.

The estimates were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
halt	halt	halt	halt	halt	halt	halt	halt
1.....	890	125	225	800	490	310	560
2.....	475	125	225	300	325	295	500
3.....	840	190	350	840	450	450	700
4.....	860	180	375	650	625	415	875
5.....	475	160	290	490	430	390	625
6.....	485	140	240	395	490	405	625
7.....	800	165	310	575	715	635	750
8.....	885	225	375	475	465	455	655
9.....	700	175	450	590	475	350	570
10.....	760	175	225	490	375	580	750
11.....	600	175	250	415	450	360	550
12.....	825	180	270	400	430	325	525
13.....	590	190	325	555	560	490	635
14.....	575	185	490	430	425	400	550
15.....	620	187	375	520	480	450	580
16.....	675	159	325	510	470	310	590
17.....	790	190	450	490	500	370	612
18.....	645	150	300	375	435	415	600
19.....	820	145	385	550	570	420	620
20.....	750	150	350	540	575	450	750
21.....	690	175	300	475	560	400	620
22.....	700	160	250	450	470	430	600
23.....	750	175	300	525	575	485	625
24.....	765	187	395	485	490	405	625
25.....	600	125	300	550	500	250	450
26.....	690	150	275	400	390	400	500
27.....	645	148	245	355	510	520	640
28.....	525	125	210	370	450	300	600

Some of the best shots at known distance firing went to pieces in a way that fully proved the importance of just this work in estimating the highest standard of marksmanship. The three first men gave abundant proof of having grasped this essential feature of small arms efficiency. One of them was an old soldier in the Regular Army, where attention is paid to this vital test—estimating distances. Another was an experienced shot, perhaps as good an all round shot as there is in the country, naturally strong from practice in hunting, as well as careful study of the possibilities with the rifle. The other man had experience over water, and applied it most effectively in his score of 34 out of a possible 35. To simplify scoring, an estimate within 10 per cent. of the actual range was counted a five, within 15 per cent. a four, within 20 per cent. a three and within 25 per cent. a two.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

The corner stone of the new armory now being constructed at Bedford avenue, between Atlantic avenue and Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was laid with much ceremony on the afternoon of Nov. 14, in the presence of a large number of people, many distinguished guests being among them.

The day was a delightful one and added much to the success of the ceremony. The regiment, in command of Col. Partridge, turned out strong and were equalized into 17 commands of 16 files each, double rank. It certainly made a splendid appearance, and received many well deserved compliments for its bearing throughout the afternoon. The veteran corps, in command of Gen. A. C. Barnes, also turned out strong and escorted the regiment from the old armory to the site of the new one. The details having already been so fully reported, it is unnecessary to repeat them all here. In brief, Governor Hill, attended by his staff, upon arrival at the site were received by a salute of 19 guns, fired by the 2d Battery in command of Captain Rasquin. Acting Mayor Pickens made a short address, after which Gov. Hill laid the corner stone. The trowel used was of silver with a handle of ivory, and it was presented to Gov. Hill at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

The corner stone is the gift of the Veterans' Association. It is of rough ashlar, or redstone, and is inscribed in block letters as follows: "Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Presented by the veterans of the regiment." The box deposited in the stone contains a complete roster of each company of the field and staff, non-coms. staff and veterans, etc., etc.

Following a brief address by Gov. Hill, came one from St. Clair McKelway. The Rev. Dr. H. Price Collier pronounced the benediction. The regiment and veterans passed in review before the Governor at the Union League Club, where the latter by his staff were entertained. The new armory is being constructed from the plans of Mr. I. G. Perry, State architect.

The building has a frontage of 218 feet on Bedford ave., 411 feet on Atlantic ave., and 485 feet on Pacific street. The structure will be a combination of the Romanesque and Renaissance style of architecture; the materials will be hard-burned brick, with massive copings, cornices, sills and lintels of Carle brown stone. The side and rear walls will be 35 feet high; the front wall 60 feet. A pleasing feature of the facade will be a turret on either side of the entrance. At the corner of Bedford avenue and Pacific street there will be a three story tower, 112 feet high, and at the corner of Bedford and Atlantic avenues a turret; also turrets at each end of the drill hall, both on Pacific street and Atlantic avenue.

From the main entrance—35 feet wide on Bedford avenue—there will be a hall running back to the main drill room, a distance of 144 feet. The drill room will be 200x300 feet in area, surrounded by galleries for the use of the field and staff, the several companies, and the public. It will have a trussed roof of steel, with two rows of clearstory windows on either side, affording ample light and ventilation, and the extreme height from floor to roof will be 97 feet. The first floor of the administration building will contain the janitor's office and work room, the quartermaster's apartments, ten company locker rooms—each 20x70, leaving space for two more company rooms, or to be used for squad drill. On the second floor will be located the colonel's room, field and staff officers' rooms, council and committee rooms, library, a squad drill room—70x100, lavatories, toilet rooms, etc. The third floor will be divided between the drum corps room, band room and janitor's apartments. The fourth floor will contain a gymnasium and a large mess hall with kitchen and serving room. Two floors in the tower will be used for hospital purposes. In the basement there will be a rifle range 300 feet in length, which can be used by ten men at once; also waiting, bath and toilet rooms.

The building will be constructed throughout in the most substantial manner, with the use of the materials and most approved methods of workmanship. The foundations are extremely solid, a heavy footing of concrete being placed under all the walls and piers.

The architect has displayed good taste in the selection and combination of materials, and the attractive exterior of the building will make it an ornament to the neighborhood. It many respects it will be a decided improvement over most of the armories lately erected. The general arrangement of the interior, which was modelled upon plans prepared by Messrs. Fowler and Hough, under the direction of the officers of the regiment, will utilize the space to the best advantage; an excellent system of ventilation will be introduced and the building will be steam-heated throughout.

It is to be hoped that the erection of the new building will progress without any of the mistakes or interruptions that have happened with other armories. In this instance, however, the plans have been carefully drawn, and the contract placed in the hands of a reliable builder who has ample means and facilities for its proper execution.

The following is a list of the field officers of the regiment since its organization: Colonels—Wm. Everdell, Jr., July 11, 1861, to Oct. 5, 1862; Calvin E. Pratt, Oct. 24, 1863, to March 24, 1866; Rodney C. Ward, June 28, 1866, to Dec. 28, 1870, and from March 8, 1882, to Feb. 28, 1889; John N. Par-

tridee, Jan. 10, 1880, to Feb. 15, 1882; re-elected Oct. 17, 1887, and now in command; Charles L. Fincke, March 22, 1888, to May 11, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward L. Mollenbut, July 14, 1882, to Dec. 9, 1882; John B. Woodward, Feb. 5, 1887, to March 23, 1887; John A. Elwell, May 7, 1888, to May 4, 1889; Rodney C. Ward, June 15, 1884, to June 25, 1888; Stephen H. Farnham, June 25, 1889, to June 16, 1870; John N. Partridge, June 25, 1870 to Jan. 10, 1880; Willis L. Ogden, Jan. 10, 1880, to March 19, 1891; John H. Frothingham, April 11, 1881, to March 15, 1888; Alexander S. Brown, March 22, 1888, to Oct. 25, 1887; Alexis C. Smith, Dec. 5, 1887, still in commission. Majors—John A. Elwell, July 14, 1882, to May 7, 1883; Rodney C. Ward, Oct. 24, 1883, to July 18, 1884; Henry T. Chapman, Jr., June 15, 1884, to Dec. 28, 1888; Charles E. Goldthwaite, Jan. 11, 1889, to May 24, 1870; James G. Gregory, June 2, 1870, to Dec. 8, 1870; John N. Partridge, Jan. 7, 1871, to June 25, 1870; Alfred C. Barnes, Oct. 24, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1880; John B. Frothingham, Jan. 10, 1880, to April 11, 1881; Chas. L. Fincke, May 2, 1881, to Feb. 18, 1885; Alexander S. Brown, Nov. 16, 1885, to March 22, 1888; Chas. E. Waters, April 10, 1888, still in commission. It is an interesting fact concerning officers of the regiment, that, with the exception of the chaplain, they have all carried a rifle in the service of the National Guard, and all but Col. Partridge and Lieut. Oliver, the commissary, who were officers in the Army during the war, have served as enlisted men in the ranks of the Twenty-third.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The team of two match shot at the armory range on Nov. 14 resulted in a victory for the team from Co. E by one point. Pvt. Halstead, of Co. C, made 14 straight bull's eyes, the best score ever made on the range. The following were the scores:

Corpl. A. E. Pressinger, E.....	31	35	66
Pvt. W. H. Brown, E.....	33	32	65
Pvt. J. W. Halstead, C.....	35	35	70
Pvt. R. G. Sherman, C.....	37	33	70
Pvt. W. F. Smith, C.....	31	35	66
Pvt. H. Coburn, Jr., C.....	30	34	64

The result of the shooting for the Abel Trophy, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, was as follows:

Company C.....	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	Total
" H.....	324	320	344	988
" A.....	302	324	328	954
" G.....	298	309	307	914
" F.....	295	311	306	912
" B.....	287	316	298	901
" D.....	287	313	290	890
" H, Jr.....	281	303	284	868
" K.....	283	298	281	862
" E.....	279	297	276	852
" K, Jr.....	273	291	264	828
" F, Jr.....	270	272	243	785
" B, Jr.....	265	273	258	796
" A, Jr.....	259	244	218	721
" E, Jr.....	252	209	201	662
" F, 31.....	249	191	140	580

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE NEW YORK GUARD.

Cos. H, Capt. Hussey, and K, Capt. Hart, 23d Regt., drilled in the new regulations on Thursday night, Nov. 12. Col. Camp has given permission for the suspension of company drills, while the officers are being theoretically instructed, twice a week, in the new drill regulations, but the companies have not taken advantage of this privilege, which shows the energy of the organization, which, however, has been thoroughly demonstrated ere this. The turnout was very good, the movements executed in the snappy manner which is so characteristic of this regiment, the men attentive and apparently eager to learn. The officers were painstaking in their instruction and the errors, except in one or two instances, were of minor importance. The chief fault in both commands was the continued shuffling of feet while marching, and particularly was this noticeable in changing direction in column of fours, and whenever the short step was used. It was bad enough however in the direct step. The following criticism may be made: Co. H.—At the command "fall in" the men fell in faced to the front. If the sergeant wishes to see them he then faces them to the right, etc. There is no command given to dress after the completion of the movement. "On right into line" the next command after "halt" is front, not "right dress, front." In resuming the full step, from the short step, at the completion of the right turn, the command is "forward, march; guide right." The guide is not announced before the command "march" is given. We fail to find any such command in the regulations as "four right, first four to the right about." The command "four right, column right," would have accomplished the purpose. In taking up the march from a halt, the first step should be no heavier than the others. The instruction in the manual was given in a clear and intelligent manner, and the men "caught on" readily. Co. K.—The drill of this company was varied, Capt. Hart taking up the firing at various distances, platoon drill and skirmish. In the "company right or left" the guide on flank to ward which the movement is executed, halts at his place and takes his position at the command "front," and he does not raise his arm while the company is dressing. In the right turn the men, with some exceptions, did not make the half face to the right in marching, and as a consequence lost distance to the left. In the instruction in extended order it would have been better to have the corporals abandon the cadence while conducting the squad to the front or rear. They moved, as did the commanding non-com., in a mechanical manner; this is just what the new regulations wish to discourage. Each man must be impressed with his individuality and not necessarily be marched in the cadenced step, arms at a right shoulder. A drill with any other object in view is a waste of time. The rallies were without life and executed in the same mechanical manner. More animation should be put in this skirmish drill to make it effective. Barring the above, the drills were without special fault and may be said to have reflected credit on the companies and their commanders. After the new regulations are better understood, whatever shortcomings may be manifest at present will doubtlessly be avoided later.

RHODE ISLAND.

We give here some extracts from the report to the Inspector-General of the Army, by 1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, 2d U. S. Artillery, of his inspection of the Rhode Island Militia:

The camp was admirably laid out by the brigade engineer officer, under the direction of General Dennis, the quartermaster-general of the State; and the plan conformed to tactics as nearly as circumstances permitted.

On the third day, after guard mounting, the whole command, preceded by a detachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, advanced guard and flankers, were marched out about two miles from camp, and lines of battle were formed, with all arms, to attack an imaginary enemy on the South. The tactical dispositions of advanced guard, flankers, and rear guard were well carried out; the ground was rough and difficult, and unknown to the troops. Orders were fully comprehended and promptly carried out, except in the case of one company of skirmishers which was lost and took no part in the main action owing to some misapprehension of orders. The signal corps was used successfully in transmitting messages during the action. Altogether the forenoon's work was very instructive to all, and the behavior of the brigade very flattering to the brigade commander.

On the fifth and last day the troops were in light march-

ing order, carrying canteens and one day's rations in haversacks. The camp was left standing, being turned over to the quartermaster's department, and the baggage was sent by rail to Providence. Blank cartridges were issued to all arms. The usual dispositions to cover the retreat of a force pressed by an enemy were made; favorable positions for retarding the enemy being occupied, where simulated sharp fighting occurred. All roads were guarded until passed, and on reaching the Pawtuxet River the passage was covered by a strong rear guard, which, on withdrawing, simulated the blowing up of the bridge by the explosion of a quantity of powder near the end of it, and joined the main body, which was found with a portion of the artillery and Gatlings on high ground commanding the advance of the supposed enemy. The brigade was then reformed and out in march for Providence, where it arrived at about 6 P. M., and the several organizations were dismissed to their homes.

The military exercises of this day were well and cheerfully performed by all, and the greatest interest taken in them by both officers and men, and, as in the field work of the third day, they were very instructive and of great practical benefit.

The term of the encampment could hardly have been, with profit, more fully occupied. I observed all of the drills and maneuvers, and was impressed with the evident desire of the troops to do what was required of them. The company drills were naturally the best, the two separate companies (colored) excelling any I saw in company skirmish drill, to which they devoted much time. There was great and very apparent improvement in battalion drills as the encampment progressed; both officers and men showed that they were being greatly benefited by study and practice. I noted two general faults which affected nearly every foot company, and which should be corrected at home during the year, viz., by changing direction by company in line on the march, the pivot almost invariably turned on his own ground, or in some cases stepped backward, instead of describing the arc of a circle; also that in marching the step was much too slow. This latter error was encouraged by the band, which, during the encampment, played its march music up to the proper time.

The mounted drills of the batteries were remarkably good, considering that both drivers and horses were hired for the encampment.

The standing gun drill of the light battery was excellent. I never saw better. The Gatling battery was also most efficiently served, and the companies were perfectly conversant with the service of the piece. These remarks apply to the service of both these batteries, both on the drill ground and on the field days, where the work was much more difficult.

The battalion of cavalry, whose horses were also hired for the encampment, drilled well, and as the camp progressed gave evidence of hard and conscientious work on the part of both officers and men.

The signal corps practice I mark as very good. The signal officer, Captain Rittman, used a very ingenious and simple device of his own for torch signaling with three or more joints of the staff.

At parades, reviews, and guard mountings there was a good deal of unsteadiness in ranks while at a halt, which should have been corrected by the file closers. More attention should have been given during the year to the "setting up" of the men, and officers and file closers should at all times insist that all parts of the body be carried as laid down in the "School of the Soldier." The ceremonies were fairly well conducted, but I observed several individual instances of gross ignorance or carelessness in executing the manual of arms; possibly by the latest recruits. I am informed that about 85 per cent. of the brigade at each encampment are recruits. In this respect, during the various reviews, the lines were excellently maintained. After dismissal from drills, parades, and reviews, there was too apt to be a general letting down in the companies of military bearing, and the return to company streets was in many cases performed in a loose and slovenly manner.

The performance of guard duty was only fair, particularly at night. In this most important duty the brigade is less proficient than in any other.

The police of the camp, particularly about the company streets and the general parade, was during the greater part of the time decidedly unsatisfactory.

I am informed that there has been no target or gallery practice or aiming drill by the militia during the year. This state of affairs can only be regarded as a long step backward in the efficiency of the State troops, and should by all means be speedily corrected by the authorities.

In my opinion the net results of the five days' encampment were excellent, and the State has been fully repaid for the expenditures made.

The brigade has been particularly fortunate in having as its commander during the period of thirteen successive annual encampments, Gen. E. H. Rhodes, an officer of high rank and long experience in the War of the Rebellion, and who has supplemented that experience by much study of military subjects since. To his practical knowledge and untiring industry the brigade owes its ability to take the field on the shortest notice well prepared for any emergency.

The officers of the brigade are competent as a class, and both themselves and their men showed at all times the greatest interest in their duties.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

THE "camera fiend" at Camp Watson was not without his usefulness. Some of the views are not only valuable as memorabilia, but instructive. Perhaps the finest lot was that made by Pvt. E. E. Dwyer, of Co. A, 3d, who has few, if any, peers among the amateurs of the "setting up" of the working of the mortar battery is one of his artistic gems. But the value of the "snaps," of which he made about 100, is illustrated in the one of a company about to pass the reviewing officer on Governor's Day. Every man thought he was doing his level best and would feel insulted if he were told that he was not exactly correct. Yet the faithful camera reveals that two of the best men in the front rank were carrying their pieces at an improper angle and that another was turning his head to look down the line.

One colonel, apparently, has endeavored to get the others to join with him in a "request" to the adjutant-general to order the new drill regulations into use and to adopt a system of reckoning percentages that has already been adopted—counting present only the men who take part in drills.

A New Haven captain of the 24th cavalry considerable criticism last spring for having held cavalry company meetings on Sunday. The excuse offered was that he was a new man and wanted to get acquainted with his men. But the same officer is now repeating what in the eyes of many good Connecticut people is a serious offense.

Comptroller Straub refuses to pay the bill for allowance for officers' uniforms till Q. M. Gen. Ridd files the vouchers. Brig. Gen. Ridd points to the law that requires that these vouchers shall not be presented till Dec. 31.

The muster, under direction of Brig.-Gen. Watson, is progressing favorably. The inspection, except of company books, will not come till later. The great amount of clerical work devolving upon the brigade staff, particularly upon Lieut.-Col. Van Keuren, Asst. Adj.-Gen., is being done exceedingly well.

Capt. Edgar, Waterbury, of the brigade staff, has been promoted by the local papers to a colonelcy; he has not yet paid the penalty, which he may hope to escape by the fact that he is prosecuting attorney.

There is still considerable comment about the brigade rifle tournament. Many 2d Regiment men are firm in their belief that one of their ex-members bought up the marker because he had heavy bets against the regiment.

Lieut. W. H. C. Bowser, U. S. A., recruiting officer at New Haven, is, by request, writing a history of the State militia for Oct. 10.

Orders adopting the new drill regulations are expected every day. Hundreds of men have already provided themselves with ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL copies.

One of the most important events in the history of the C. N. G. occurred at the armory in New Haven Tuesday

night, Nov. 17. Under advice of Adj.-Gen. Hubler, an organization of all the officers of the brigade was started. Brig.-Gen. Watson is president and Major Invalle secretary. The committee on permanent organization are Col. Haven, of the 21; Col. Doherty, of the 21; Col. Skinner, of the 4th, and Col. Erickson, of the 1st, with Capt. Thompson, of the 3d; M. J. Burpee, of the 21; Capt. Frost, of the 4th, and Capt. Slocum, of the 1st. They will report Dec. 15. The object is to secure uniformity on all matters relating to tactics and to be able to present the needs of the brigade in a forcible and effective manner before the Legislature. Also, it will be of great value in furthering the plan of the World's Fair encampment, and of sending the brigade there in good shape. Gen. Embler explained the plan of that camp, and the plan was received with great enthusiasm. The men will have six days at camp duty and the other nine—between Aug. 5 and 20—12 transportation and signposting.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

COL. C. B. BLUNT, of Cincinnati, has been unanimously elected colonel of the 1st Regt. of C. N. G. Col. Hunt commanded the regiment several years ago. His election will doubtless end the troubles of the 1st Regt., and it is expected that he will bring the regiment to a high state of efficiency. The regiment now has 10 companies, and a movement is on foot to make it a 12 company regiment. There are two excellent independent companies in Cincinnati that it is believed can be induced to join the Guard. They would be assigned to the 1st Bn. Elections for the field officers for the 1st will be ordered at once.

Adj. Gen. Dill has issued orders for the exclusive use in the National Guard of the New Drill Regulations. Cois. Chas. Anthony of the 3d; Howe of the 2d; Pocock of the 17th, and Brush of the artillery, are candidates for Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. McKinley. F. G. S.

NAVAL BATTALIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjutant General James D. Glenn announces that C. S. Holt's Naval Battery, Capt. D. E. Allen, and Glenn's Naval Battery, Capt. B. K. Smith, both of Charlotte, having complied with the rules and regulations governing admission into the State Guard, are accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, and will be lettered respectively Battery A and Battery B, and are organized into a battalion of naval artillery to be known as the First Battalion Naval Artillery, North Carolina State Guard.

Commissions have been issued to the following officers, who are assigned to said battalion:

Stuart W. Cramer, Lieut. Comdr. and Major; D. E. Allen, Lieut. Senior Grade and Capt. Battery A; B. R. Smith, Lieut. Senior Grade and Capt. Battery B; Joseph Graham, M. D., to be Surgeon and Lieut. Senior Grade and Capt.; Rev. J. H. Cheshire, D. D., to be Chaplain and L. Sr. Grade and Capt.; H. H. Orr, Lieut. Junior Grade and 1st Lieut., to be Adj.; C. L. Hunter, Lieut. Junior Grade and 1st Lieut. Battery B; J. Frank Wilkes, Lieut. Junior Grade and 1st Lieut. Battery A; M. P. Pagan, Jr., Ensign and 2d Lieut. Battery A; Charles M. Carson, Ensign and 2d Lieut. Battery B; Paul Bigelow, Ensign and 2d Lieut. Battery B; W. B. Dowd, Ensign and 2d Lieut. Battery A.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Silas Caser, of the Newark, was tendered a review by the Naval Battalion on Nov. 19, after which Commander Foley entertained the visiting officers at the Algonquin Club.

Work has been begun on the new tactics for the Navy, and considerable progress made toward mastering them.

The returns for rifle practice have been made and show that nearly 50 per cent. of the Battalion are marksmen. This year there are eight sharpshooters in place of one last year.

The launch *Monmouth* has been brought from the navy yard and is being scraped and painted, preparatory to being used in the boat drills which are to take place during the coming winter months.

A concert for the benefit of the Equipment Fund will be given by the 1st Division in the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening, Nov. 29.

On Tuesday evening the movements of the Naval Brigade were made according to the new tactics, with each battalion in command of a Lieutenant (J. G.). The changes of front both on flank company and centre were made with ease and rapidity.

The rifle range in the basement has been rebuilt and will soon be open regularly for practice. It has been ascertained that from 30 to 35 grains of powder with the 405 grain bullet produce excellent results, the distance being 100 yards.

Lieut. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N., is engaged in organizing various naval reserve companies and battalions along the Atlantic coast. A company has been organized at Wilmington, N. C., and one at Newbern, N. C. Companies are also about to be organized at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Port Townsend, Wash.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
Nov. 21.—Athletic Games, 23d N. Y., at Brooklyn.
Nov. 21.—Athletic games 23d N. Y., at armory.
Nov. 25.—Review of 4th N. Y., at armory, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 1.—Concert, 1st Division, 15th Regiment, at armory, 63d street and 9th Ave., N. Y.
Dec. 12.—Exhibition drill in new regulations and reception, Co. B, 23d N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 14.—Athletic Games, 74th N. Y., at Buffalo.
Dec. 14.—Athletic games, 13th N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 2.—Athletic games Co. D, 4th N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 21.—Annual ball, Old Guard, N. Y.

VARIOUS.

Lieut. J. A. Vanderpool, Co. K, 12th N. Y., has resigned.

Capt. Allaire, 3d Precinct, N. Y. City Police Force, not to be outdone by the military, has taken up instruction in the New Drill Regulations.

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Hall, 23d Sep. Co., N. G., of Saratoga, was elected captain Nov. 16 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. R. C. McEwen.

The National Guardsmen of Brooklyn are projecting a Soldiers' Club, which shall bring together in social barroom all the elements of the Guard in that city.

Company D, 23d N. Y., will give a minstrel entertainment at the Criterion Theatre on Dec. 12. The annual dinner of Co. H will take place at the Clarendon Hotel, Dec. 10.

The entertainment of Co. B, 71st N. Y., at Harlem Opera House Hall, on Nov. 14, was a very pleasant affair. After a well executed drill in Upton, came an enjoyable dance, which was continued until 11.45 P. M.

Lieut. G. K. Harroun, of Co. B, 15th N. Y., has applied to be placed on the supernumerary list. The members of Co. B will regret this, as the lieutenant has been a hard worker for the interests of the company and heartily supported any scheme for its benefit.

Col. J. M. Wilson, U. S. A., will review the 13th N. Y. at its armory on Dec. 5. It is also understood that the ceremonies of the evening will be conducted in accordance with the new drill regulations. A band concert will follow the military exercises, and the occasion promises to be one of exceptional interest.

Co. K, 15th N. Y., Capt. C. H. Luskomb, are making commendable progress in the new drill. The company has now taken up the extended order, and in this are making

rapid strides, especially as every man is in possession of a copy of the Drill Regulations, published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and has been studying the same assiduously. Co. K will have a "stag" at the armory Dec. 3.

The annual fall games of the 23d Regt., N. Y., Athletic Association will be held this evening (Nov. 21) at the armory, 6th street and Western Boulevard, N. Y., commencing at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged, and among the chief events is a match race in heavy marching order between the well known athletes, Messrs. A. B. George and Ernest Hjortberg. There will be dancing after the games.

The arrangements for the visit of the 10th Battalion of Albany, N. Y., to Boston, Mass., next May on a four days' trip, provide that the battalion leave Albany by special train in the morning, arriving in Boston in the early afternoon, where they will be received by the 1st Regiment, and welcomed by Gov. Russell and the Mayor of the city. During their sojourn the battalion will have a street parade, a review, and a dress parade.

The athletic games of the 23d Regiment Athletic Association will take place at the armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 21, at 3 p. m. sharp, and promise to be very interesting. The list of events are: 50 yd. dash, 220 yd. hurdle, 440 yd. run, 1/4 mile walk, 1 mile run, tug-of-war, and running high jump. A silk banner will be given to company scoring greatest number of points, also to winning tug-of-war team. There will be dancing after the games.

The name of Col. John E. Howe, 2d Regt., O. N. G., of Kenton, is prominently mentioned as the next adjutant general of the State. Col. Howe is said to be admirably equipped for the position. He rose from the ranks of the National Guard, filling successively and successfully all the company offices, and from captain was elected colonel of the 2d. He is an excellent tactician, a splendid disciplinarian. Though still a young man there is but one colonel in Ohio that outranks him.

The 36th anniversary of the Detroit Light Guard, Capt. J. F. McMillan, of Detroit, Mich., was royally celebrated on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 16. There was a large attendance of both active and veteran members, who made a handsome showing in the afternoon's parade. The committee left nothing undone. At the armory there were prominent speakers, together with good music, and a sumptuous dinner was served immediately after the parade. The occasion was one long to be remembered. The annual meeting for election of civic and military officers occurs first Wednesday in December.

The third annual games of Co. D, 47th Regt., will be held at the armory, Marcy avenue, Heyward and Lynch streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 9, at 3 p. m. sharp. The events, under A. A. U. rules, are as follows: 15 yd. dash, 220 yd. dash, 440 yd. run and 880 yd. run—all handicaps; 880 yd. run, novice, scratch; running high jump, 1 mile walk, and 1 mile run—handicaps, and 3 mile run, invitation, scratch. Entries close Dec. 31 with Martin B. Adelfinger, at the armory. Prizes—Gold die medal to first, silver medal to second, and bronze to third in each event. Tickets, admitting gent and lady, 50 cents. Extra lady's ticket, 25 cents.

Adj. Gen. Henry M. Sprague, of Maine, says in a G. O.: "The new Drill Regulations for the Army and militia of the U. S., prepared by a Board of Officers of the U. S. Army, is adopted for the Government and observance of the Maine militia, and no exercises, drills or manoeuvres, other than those embraced in this system, will be employed

in the instruction of the officers and enlisted men in the military service of this State. An issue has already been made of the extracts published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, embracing the 'School of the Soldier,' the 'School of the Company' and the 'Extended Order,' and the complete Regulations will be issued as soon as same can be obtained. The greatest needs of our troops in the way of instruction are a thorough setting up, more attention to aiming and sighting drills, and also practice in guard duty. More attention must also be devoted to care of arms and accoutrements."

CONDENSED MEDICINES FOR THE ARMY.

THE New York Times reports that the system of compressing medicines into tablets will revolutionize the methods of supplying the medicines to military organizations. Twenty-five of the most important medicines, such as quinine, cathartic pills, and mixtures designed to correct troubles arising from the use of impure water, are contained in four and two ounce bottles, while medicines of less importance and demand are carried in half ounce bottles, but all of them are in tablet form. Whiskey, brandy, alcohol, and castor oil are carried in larger bottles, their ingredients rendering it impossible to form them into tablets, but with cod liver oil it is different, and that is tabletized. One of these lozenges or tablets, for instance, contains all the necessary ingredients of a famous liniment, and when dissolved in an ounce of distilled water its healing properties are the same as if it were in liquid shape and in a big glass jar. In a small, light wooden chest 23 in. long, 14 1/2 in. wide, 1 7/8 in. high are 60 square bottles, containing as many different kinds of medicine.

Some idea may be formed of the perfection to which the art of compression has been brought by the statement that if the contents of this small brass bound chest were liquefied and in their customary jars and bottles they would occupy nearly one-half the space of a regular freight car.

There are two of these chests to be supplied to each battalion of 200 men. No. 1 being marked with the Geneva red cross and inscribed "Medical supply chest," while the only difference in No. 2, so far as outward appearance is concerned, is the inscription "Surgical supplies." When a certain kind of medicine, say a cough mixture, is needed in quantities, a bottle holding a gill of the compressed tablets is equivalent to a gallon of liquid, and should the bottle break in transportation the merits of the tablet are not impaired.

A contract was awarded for 200 of these chests, and one of each kind is to be placed under the driver's seat of an ordinary ambulance, or, in case of field service and when pack mules have to be utilized, the chests are suspended on each side of the pannier, their weight with contents being but 85 pounds each. Upon the top of each bottle stopper is the name of its contents, and fixed securely in the lid of the chest is a list of contents for the information of the surgeon or hospital steward in charge.

A FRENCH CRITICAL VIEW OF OUR GUNS.

Harper's Weekly for Nov. 7 has an illustrated article on "The Progress of Gun-Making in the United States," by Lieut. F. de T. Cloth, of the French army. In connection with his review of the past history of gun construction he tells us that: "At present there are still 210 8-inch, 908 10-inch, 305 15-inch, and 2 20-inch cast iron Rodman smooth-bore guns available for actual service."

Of the three 6-inch steel cast B. L. H. P. rifles authorized in 1887, he says: "As the methods of manufacture of these steel cast guns is not known, it is impossible to pronounce an opinion on them before they have been tested. But whatever the result may be, they mark the first step in the manufacture of steel cast guns in this country. Whether 12-inch steel cast breech-loading rifles can be made successfully remains still a matter of conjecture. It is certain that in heavy calibres they could not be manufactured cheaper than the built-up steel rifles. The heaviest casting for a built-up steel rifle does not exceed 40 tons, while the casting of the steel cast gun, if made hollow, would be about 100 tons, and if made solid, at least 120 tons."

"Regarding this kind of rifle, it would be well to remember that foreign countries have already made all these trials, and that all of them have now reached the conclusion that the built-up steel gun is at present the best and most reliable one. Though this type of gun represents the ideas of three Americans, namely, Treadwell, Chambers and Rodman, built up steel guns, strange to say, were first made in Europe."

He further says: "Captain Zaitzski, U. S. A., is an able expert, and should be able to furnish a dynamite gun which is safe, accurate and simple, he will solve an important problem. It is not my intention to criticize a system which is adhered to by such experts as Lieutenant-Colonel Farley, but, on the other hand, judging from what has been accomplished with this gun up to date, it would be unwise to place too much confidence in it."

"The gun of the future, and the gun which may surpass even the built-up steel rifles, seems to be the Brown segmental wire gun, provided its construction can be carried out according to the plans of Lieutenant Whistler, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A. The lieutenant is supervising the making of a 5-inch segmental wire gun at Reading, Pennsylvania."

The first volume of the Memorial History of the City of New York, edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson, which was announced to appear in October, has been unavoidably delayed by the printers, but will be completed by Dec. 1. The entire work will consist of four royal octavo volumes of about 600 pages each, and illustrated by more than 1,000 fine wood and steel engravings. Gen. Wilson will be assisted in its preparation by many well known historical writers.

SILK EXHIBIT Continued this Week.

New Weaves, new Colors, new Designs, new Ideas—many Patterns, that indicate what will be specially appropriate for the earliest season of 1892.

We invite, once more, the most careful scrutiny of our Display in Silks this week.

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To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 14 your West Point correspondent said that I was going to give (as reported) a library of 3,500 volumes to the mess at West Point. Please permit me through your paper to say that I offered a library costing not less than \$2,500 and to be chosen by the mess. I have ordered the books, subject to the choice of the mess, from Houghton, Mifflin and Co., specially bound in "crushed levant" with any design stamped that the mess may choose. How many books it will be I can't say, but I think I can safely say it will not be less than 500 volumes, if not more.

EDWARD C. SPOFFORD.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1891.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Munn and Co., Patent At-

torneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of Nov. 17, 1891:

Joseph E. Bott, Hyam, County of Derby, England, manufacture of ordnance, etc., No. 463,324.
Andrew Burgess, Oswego, N. Y., magazine fire arm, No. 463,325.
John Lynch, Washington, D. C., torpedo guard, No. 463,326.
Mildred F. and Benjamin F. Sparr, Brooklyn, N. Y., screw propeller, No. 463,327.
Harry A. Spiller, Boston, Mass., pneumatic recoil-check for gun carriage, No. 463,422; pneumatically-operated gun carriage, No. 463,423.
Victor A. Lamson, Fairfield, Iowa, sight (for guns), No. 463,520.
Armand Meig, Leipzig, Germany, projectile, No. 463,523.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON.

A series of personally-conducted tours to Washington has been arranged, via the Royal Blue Line, for November 26th (Thanksgiving Day), December

29th, January 7th. The tickets include all necessary expenses of a three days' trip, and provide for hotel accommodations at Washington, meals en route, baggage transfers, etc. Rates from New York \$11.50, \$12.50 and \$15.00. Proportionate rates from Boston and other New England points. For programme describing these tours write to Thos. Cook and Son, agents for B. and O. R. R., at 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York, or 332 Washington Street, Boston.

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, November 18th, 1891.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this Office, until 10 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, December 16th, 1891, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army. Sub-sistence Stores—Flour, Beans, Rice, Tea, "Sugar C.", Vinegar, Soap, Laundry, Salt, Flour Family, Lard, Oil Olive, Soap Toilet, Starob Corn, Sugar Granulated, Tomatoes, Towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture," for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this Office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids, should be marked "Proposals" for Subsistence Supplies, opened December 16th, 1891, and addressed to the undersigned, G. BELL, A.C.G.S., U.S.A.

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BIRTHS.

VAN ORSDALE.—At Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 27, 1891, to the wife of Captain J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th U. S. Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

HOTCHKISS—FEBIGER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, 76 Wall street, New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. G. Brinley Morgan, BERTHA, youngest daughter of the late Col. George Lea Febiger, to RUSSELL HOTCHKISS, of New Haven.

LOVELL—GORDON.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, Paymaster JOHN QUITMAN LOVELL, U. S. Navy, to Miss NANNIE CAMPBELL GORDON.

SCOTT-ELLIOT—HASTINGS.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward Canfield, Middletown, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 12, by the Rev. Thomas Gordon, D.D., Mr.

LEWIS A. SCOTT-ELLIOT, of Langholm, Scotland, and LAURA, daughter of the late Major David H. Hastings, U. S. A., and sister to the wife of Lieut. Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry.

SMEDFS—OTIS.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, CARLES WATTS SMEDFS, to AGNES PAULINE OTIS, daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Otis, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

TILLMAN—KONDRUP.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, Ensign EDWIN H. TILLMAN, U. S. N., to FRIDA KONDRUP.

DIED.

COOPER.—Suddenly, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 18, Rear-Admiral GEORGE H. COOPER, U. S. Navy.

FITZBUGH.—Nov. 15, at Allegheny, Pa., WINIFRED LEE FITZBUGH, wife of Mr. Henry Fitzbugh, and daughter of General O. M. and Eleanor Carroll Poe.

GOODFELLOW.—Nov. 11, of pneumonia, HARRY GOODFELLOW, son of the late Brevet Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. Army.

KNEEDLER.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., November 12, J. S. KNEEDLER, father of William L. Kneedler, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

LOCKETT.—At Bogotá, U. S. Colombia, Oct. 12, SAMUEL H. LOCKETT, formerly Brevet 2d Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

LUSK.—Suddenly, at Zeilenopie, Pa., Nov. 17, in his 64th year, Dr. AMOS LUSK, father of Captain Jas. L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

MAPES.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, JOHN LUFF MAPES, son of the late Major Chas. Mapes, Paymaster U. S. Army.

VAN ORSDALE.—At Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 28, EDITH LAURA, wife of Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th U. S. Infantry.



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